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NOTICE

The undermentioned Gazettes of India Extraordinary were published during the week ending the 4th October 1951:—

Issue No.	No. and Date	Issued by	Subject
40	S. R. O. 1410, dated the 19th September 1951.	Ministry of Law.	The Delimitation of Council Constituencies (Bihar) Order, 1951.
	S. R. O. 1411, dated the 19th September 1951.	Ditto.	The Delimitation of Council Constituencies (Bombay) Order, 1951.
	S. R. O. 1412, dated the 19th September 1951.	Ditto.	The Delimitation of Council Constituencies (Madras) Order, 1951.
	S. R. O. 1413, dated the 19th September 1951.	Ditto.	The Delimitation of Council Constituencies (Punjab) Order, 1951.
	S. R. O. 1414, dated the 19th September 1951.	Ditto.	The Delimitation of Council Constituencies (Uttar Pradesh) Order, 1951.
	S. R. O. 1415, dated the 19th September 1951.	Ditto.	The Delimitation of Council Constituencies (West Bengal) Order, 1951.
	S. R. O. 1416, dated the 19th September 1951.	Ditto.	The Delimitation of Council Constituencies (Mysore) Order, 1951.
41	S. R. O. 1417, dated the 20th September 1951.	Ministry of Labour	Amendment to the Industrial Disputes (Central) Rules, 1917.
42	S. R. O. 1418, dated the 20th September 1951.	Ministry of Law	The Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies (Assam) (Amendment) Order, 1951.
	S. R. O. 1419, dated the 20th September 1951.	Ditto.	The Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies (Bihar) (Amendment) Order, 1951.
	S. R. O. 1420, dated the 20th September 1951.	Ditto.	The Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies (Bombay) (Amendment) Order, 1951.
	S. R. O. 1421, dated the 20th September 1951.	Ditto.	The Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies (Madhya Pradesh) (Amendment) Order, 1951.
	S. R. O. 1422, dated the 20th September 1951.	Ditto.	The Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies (Madras) (Amendment) Order, 1951.
	S. R. O. 1423, dated the 20th September 1951.	Ditto.	The Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies (Punjab) (Amendment) Order, 1951.

Issue No.	No. & Date	Issued by	Subject
	S. R. O. 1424, dated the 20th September 1951.	Ministry of Law	The Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies (Uttar Pradesh) (Amendment) Order, 1951.
	S. R. O. 1425, dated the 20th September 1951.	Ditto.	The Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies (West Bengal) (Amendment) Order, 1951.
	S. R. O. 1426, dated the 20th September 1951.	Ditto.	The Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies (Hyderabad) (Amendment) Order, 1951.
143	S. R. O. 1427, dated the 20th September 1951.	Ministry of Food & Agriculture.	Restricting the movement of cattle fodder (excluding oil cake) from any place in the State to any other place within or outside the State except the Bombay State to regulate or control the price, etc. The Constitution (Scheduled Castes) (Part C States) Order, 1951.
143A	S. R. O. 1427-A., dated the 20th September 1951.	Ministry of Law	
	S. R. O. 1427-B., dated the 20th September 1951.	Ditto.	The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) (Part C States) Order, 1951.
144	S. R. O. 1428, dated the 21st September 1951.	Ministry of Food & Agriculture.	Direction from the Central Government that the powers conferred on or by S. 3 of the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1947, exercisable also by the Government of Rajasthan for 3 months.
145	S. R. O. 1470, dated the 22nd September 1951.	Ministry of Commerce and Industry.	Further amendment in the Cotton Textiles (Control) Order, 1948.
146	S. R. O. 1471, dated the 24th September 1951.	Ditto.	Authorising proprietors of newspapers to publish upto the end of 1951 more than 24 extra pages in all bringing out supplements on the occasions of the Puja, Diwali & the B.

Copies of the Gazettes Extraordinary mentioned above will be supplied on indent to the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi. Indents should be submitted so as to reach the Manager within ten days of the date of issue of this Gazette.

PART II—Section 3

Statutory Rules and Orders issued by the Ministries of the Government of India (other than the Ministry of Defence) and Central Authorities (other than the Chief Commissioners).

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

New Delhi, the 1st October 1951

S.R.O. 1522.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Registrar of Foreigners Act, 1939 (XVI of 1939), the Central Government hereby directs that the following further amendments shall be made in the Registrar of Foreigners (Exemption) Order, 1949, namely:—

Paragraph 1 of the said Order shall be re-numbered as sub-paragraph that paragraph and after the sub-paragraph as so re-numbered, the following paragraph shall be added, namely:—

“(2) It extends to the whole of India”.

[No. 4/13(I)]

S.R.O. 1523.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939 (XVI of 1939), the Central Government hereby directs that the following further amendments shall be made in the Registration of Foreigners Rules, 1939, the same having been previously published, as required by the said section, namely:—

In the said Rules—

1. In sub-rule (3) of rule 1, the words "except the State of Hyderabad" shall be omitted;
2. Clause (cc) of rule 2, shall be omitted;
3. in rule 15—
 - (a) in sub-rule (IB), the words brackets and figure "subject to the provisions of sub-rule (3)" shall be omitted;
 - (b) sub-rule (3) shall be omitted.

[No. 4/13(I)/51-F.I.]

FATEH SINGH, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF STATES

New Delhi, the 21st September 1951

S.R.O. 1524.—It is hereby notified for public information that Lieutenant General His Highness Maharajadhiraja Sawai Sir Man Singhji Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Maharaja of Jaipur, Rajpramukh of Rajasthan, has on his return to India reassumed charge of the duties of his office with effect from the forenoon of September 14, 1951.

[No. 220-PB.]

N. M. BUCH, Joint Secy.

New Delhi, the 26th September. 1951

S.R.O. 1525.—In the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of States No. 23-J, dated the 13th February 1951, printed on page 54 of the *Gazette of India* in Part I—Section 2, dated the 24th February 1951, the following correction shall be made, namely:—

The words "for purposes of the said Act" at the end shall be omitted.

[No. 222-J]

A. N. SACHDEV, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Department of Economic Affairs)

INSURANCE

New Delhi, the 26th September 1951

S.R.O. 1526.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) and (2) of section 114 of the Insurance Act, 1938 (IV of 1938), the Central Government hereby directs that the following further amendments shall be made in the Insurance Rules, 1939 the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (1) of the said section, namely:—

In the said rules,—

1. For the words "the provinces of India" wherever they occur the words 'the states' shall be substituted.
2. In clause (iv) of sub-rule (1) of rule 19, the words and figures "section 68 and in" shall be omitted.
3. After rule 23, the following rule shall be inserted, namely:—

"23-A. *Security from liquidator.*—Where a liquidator is appointed by the Controller under the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 90 of the Act, the Controller may demand from the liquidator such security and in such form as he may determine."

4. In rule 24-A,—

(i) in sub-rule (2) the words "Agent licence fee" shall be omitted.

(ii) The following sub-rule shall be added at the end, namely:—

"(3) Where in respect of any fee specified in this rule 'Government of India Insurance' stamps of a greater value than is necessary have been inadvertently used or where the application or letter referring a dispute to the Controller bearing such stamps is not entertained by the Controller under Section 47-A of the Act for any reason, refund may be made of the excess over the necessary fee, or of the value of the stamps affixed, as the case may be".

5. For rule 29, the following rule shall be substituted, namely:

"29. For the purpose of the Act, the business of an Insurer shall be deemed to be transacted—

(a) in India, if the insurance business, wherever effected, relates to any property situate in India or to any vessel or aircraft registered in India;

(b) in India or the States, according as the premiums in respect of those transactions are ordinarily paid in India or the States, as the case may be;

Provided that if any question arises whether any premiums are ordinarily paid inside or outside the States or India, the Controller shall decide the question and his decision shall be final".

6. In the Schedule annexed to the said Rules,—

(i) In form V at the end of note 6 appended to the form, the following words shall be added, namely:—

"If required the applicant shall furnish proof of age".

(ii) In form V-C, in item (1) of paragraph 3, after the word 'individual' the words "Mr./Mrs./Miss" shall be inserted.

(iii) In form V-D,—

(a) In clauses (i), (ii) and (iii) of paragraph 2, for the words "my firm" wherever they occur, the words "our firm" shall be substituted.

(b) In paragraph 3, after the words, figures and letter "clauses 2 and 4 of Part B" the words, figures and letter "clauses 2 and 3 of Part C" shall be inserted.

(iv) In note 1 to form V-E, for the word "desire", the word "desired" shall be substituted.

[No. 102-L.F.(1)/51.]

B. K. KAUL, Dy Secy.

New Delhi, the 27th September 1951

S.R.O. 1527.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 53 of the Banking Companies Act, 1949 (X of 1949) the Central Government, on the recommendation of the Reserve Bank of India, hereby declares that the provisions of section 29 of the said Act shall not, for the calendar year 1951, only, apply to a banking company which has been incorporated in a Part B State and which has till now confined its activities to Part B States only, if such company closes or has closed its annual accounts on a date other than the last working day of the said calendar year provided such a banking company prepares its first balance sheet and profit and loss account for the purpose of the said section for the period between the date on which it closes or has closed its accounts and the last working day of the said calendar year.

[No. F. 4(59)-FI/51.]

S.R.O. 1528.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 53 of the Banking Companies Act, 1949 (X of 1949), and on the recommendation of the Reserve Bank of India, the Central Government hereby declares that in the case of a banking company which has been incorporated in any Part B States and which has till now confined its activities to Part B States,

(a) the provisions of section 7 of the said Act shall not apply before the 1st April, 1953;

- (b) the provisions of section 8 of the said Act shall not apply before the 1st April, 1952;
- (c) the provisions of section 9 of the said Act shall not apply before the 1st April, 1958 in so far as regards immovable property acquired by such banking company before the 1st April, 1951;
- (d) the provisions of sub-clauses (i) and (ii) of clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 10 and section 16 of the said Act shall not apply before the 1st April, 1952;
- (e) the provisions of section 11 of the said Act shall not apply before the 1st April, 1954;
- (f) the provisions of section 12 of the said Act shall not apply before the 1st April, 1953;
- (g) the provisions of sub-section (3) of section 19 of the said Act shall not apply before the 1st April, 1952;
- (h) as shall have applied to the Reserve Bank for a licence under sub-section (1) of section 22 of the said Act on or before the 31st March, 1952 and which has not been informed by the Reserve Bank by notice in writing that a licence cannot be granted to it the provisions of the said sub-section shall not apply before the 1st April, 1954;
- (i) the provisions of section 24 of the said Act shall not apply before the 1st April, 1953

[No. F. 4(59)-FI/51.]

S. K. SEN, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE (REVENUE DIVISION)

STAMPS

New Delhi, the 29th September 1951

S.R.O. 1529.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Central Government hereby remits retrospectively the stamp duty charged on the sale deed, dated the 15th June, 1951, executed in favour of the High Commission for Canada in India in respect of the property situated at No. 4, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi.

[No. 8.]

CENTRAL EXCISES

New Delhi, the 29th September 1951

S.R.O. 1530.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 37 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 (I of 1944), the Central Government hereby directs that the following further amendments shall be made in the Central Excise Rules, 1944, namely:—

In the said Rules, for rules 10 and 11, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

- "10. *Recovery of duties or charges short-levied or erroneously refunded.*—When duties or charges have been short-levied through inadvertence, error, collusion or misconstruction on the part of an officer, or through mis-statement as to the quantity, description or value of such goods on the part of the owner, or when any such duty or charge, after having been levied, has been owing to any such cause, erroneously refunded, the person chargeable with the duty or charge, so short-levied, or to whom such refund has been erroneously made, shall pay the deficiency or repay the amount paid to him in excess, as the case may be, on written demand by the proper officer being made within three months from the date on which the duty or charge was paid or adjusted in the owner's account-current, if any, or from the date of making the refund.
- 11. *No refund of duties or charges erroneously paid, unless claimed within three months.*—No duties or charges which have been paid or hav-

been adjusted in an account-current maintained with the Collector under rule 9, and of which repayment wholly or in part is claimed in consequence of the same having been paid through inadvertence, error or misconstruction, shall be refunded unless a written claim is lodged with the proper officer within three months from the date of such payment or adjustment, as the case may be."

[No. 31]

W. SALDANHA, Under Secy.

CUSTOMS

New Delhi, the 29th September 1951

S.R.O. 1531.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), and in supersession of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Revenue Division), notification No. 71, dated the 12th August 1950, the Central Government hereby appoints all the Land Customs Officers who have been appointed or may be appointed from time to time to be such under subsection (1) of section 3 of the Land Customs Act, 1924 (XIX of 1924), to be Officers of Customs for their respective jurisdictions and to exercise the powers conferred and to perform the duties imposed on such officers by the first named Act.

[No. 69]

S.R.O. 1532.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 188 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Central Government hereby empowers the Collectors of Land Customs, Delhi, Calcutta, Patna, Shillong, Bombay, Madras, and Jamnagar who have been authorised to perform the duties of Customs-Collectors under the Central Board of Revenue notification No. 70-Customs, dated the 29th September 1951, to hear appeals from the decisions or orders passed by the Customs Collectors respectively subordinate to them under the provisions of the said Act and directs that any person aggrieved by any decision or order passed by any of the said Customs-Collectors shall appeal to the Collector of Land Customs to whom such Customs-Collector is subordinate.

Provided that if between the date of the decision or order passed and the date of hearing of the appeal, the Officer who passed the order or decision has been promoted to be the Collector of Land Customs, by whom the appeal would otherwise be heard, the appeal shall lie to the Central Board of Revenue

[No. 71]

E. RAJARAM RAO, Joint Secy

CENTRAL BOARD OF REVENUE

CUSTOMS

New Delhi, the 29th September 1951

S.R.O. 1533.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), and in supersession of its notification No. 72, dated the 28th August 1950, the Central Board of Revenue hereby makes the following rules prescribing and limiting the powers and duties of the Officers of Customs appointed under the Ministry of Finance (Revenue Division), notification No. 69, dated the 28th September 1951, namely:—

Rules

- (1) The officers of Customs appointed as such by the said notification shall prevent smuggling and enforce prohibitions or restrictions issued under section 19 of the Sea Customs Act and are hereby authorised to exercise within their respective jurisdictions all the powers conferred by Chapter XVII of the said Act on Officers of Customs duly employed for that purpose.
- (2) The following Officers of Land Customs appointed to be Officers of Customs under the aforesaid notification shall perform the duties of Customs Collectors for their respective jurisdictions, namely:—

All the Collectors of Land Customs and Deputy Collectors and Assistant Collectors of Central Excise.

[No. 70]

A. K. MUKARJI, Under Secy.

INCOME-TAX

New Delhi, the 20th September 1951

S.R.O. 1534.—In pursuance of sub-section (4) of section 5 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 (XI of 1922) and in partial modification of its notification No. 32-Income-tax, dated the 9th November 1946, the Central Board of Revenue directs that consequent on the termination of the appointment of Additional Appellate Assistant Commissioner 'A' Range, Calcutta, the Appellate Assistant Commissioners mentioned in column 2 shall perform their functions in respect of the persons specified in column 3 of the schedule hereto annexed for the appeals mentioned in the corresponding entry in column 4 thereof:—

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Designation of the Appellate Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax to whom the appeals are to be referred.	Name and address of the Appellant.	Appeal No. and Assessment Year
1	2	3	4
1.	Appellate Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, "A" Range, Calcutta.	K. V. Chandra Thapar and Bros. Ltd., 5, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.	6/CC-1/48-49 (1943-44)
2.	Appellate Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, "B" Range, Calcutta.	Fida Hussain, 30, Olive Street, Calcutta.	237/IV(2)/50-51 (1946/47)
3.	Appellate Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, "D" Range, Calcutta.	Nilima Mitra & Dillip Kumar Mitra, 18-A, Jagannath Dutt Lane, Calcutta	39/C-III/51-52 (1942-43)
4.	Appellate Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, "E" Range, Calcutta.	S. N. Koley & Sons.	139/N.C/50/51 (1946-47)
5.	Appellate Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, "E" Range, Calcutta.	Protapmal Rameswar,	40/N.C/51-52 (48-49)
6.	Appellate Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, "E" Range, Calcutta.	Maharaja Siris Ch. Nandi.	102/N.C/50-51 (1949-50)
7.	Appellate Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, "E" Range, Calcutta.	Maharaja Siris Ch. Nandi.	101/N.C/50-51 (1949-50)
8.	Appellate Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, "E" Range, Calcutta.	Ramdukt Ramkisson Dass of Ramchandra Goonka's son.	94/N.C/50-51 (1946-47)
9.	Appellate Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, "E" Range, Calcutta.	Banarasil Jaujanmala.	8/N.C/51-52 (1946-47)

[No. 106]

New Delhi, the 24th September, 1951

S.R.O. 1535.—In pursuance of sub-section (4) of section 5 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 (XI of 1922), and in partial modification of its notification No. 32-Income-tax, dated the 9th November 1946, the Central Board of Revenue directs that the Appellate Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, Dibrugarh shall also and the Appellate Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, 'E' Range, Calcutta shall not perform his functions in respect of the persons specified in column 2 of the schedule hereto annexed for the appeals mentioned in the corresponding entry in column 3 thereof:—

SCHEDULE

S. No.	Name and address of assessee	No. of appeal and assessment year
1	2	3
1.	Assam Distillery, Ltd., Dikon. ...	58/L/47-48 & 19/L/48-49 for assessment years, 1944-45 and 1945-46 respectively.
2.	Gayaram Sanu, Jorhat. ...	113/Jr./47-48 for 1945-46.
3.	Chunilal Pannalal, Panitola. ...	Penalty appeal No. 127/L/48-49 for 1945-46.
4.	Mangalchand Gobordhandas, Tinsukia. ...	38/L/47-48 for 1945-46.

[No. 106]

New Delhi, the 29th September 1951

S.R.O. 1536.—In pursuance of sub-section (4) of section 5 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 (XI of 1922), the Central Board of Revenue directs that the following further amendment shall be made in the Schedule appended to its notification No. 22-Income-tax, dated the 9th November 1946, namely:—

In the Schedule appended to the said Notification, under the sub-head 'VII-Delhi, Ajmer, Rajasthan and Madhya Bharat'.

For the existing entries the following entries shall be substituted, namely—

DELHI 'A'

1. All Contractors Circles, New Delhi.
2. All Business Circles, New Delhi.
3. All Salaries Circles, Delhi.

DELHI 'B'

1. All A, B, C, D and E Wards, Delhi.
2. Delhi and Central Circle, Delhi.

DELHI 'C'

1. All Companies Circles, New Delhi
2. All 'G' Wards, Delhi.
3. All 'H' Wards, Delhi.
4. Ajmer.
5. Beawar.
6. All Wards at Jaipur.
7. All Wards at Jodhpur.
8. Kotah.
9. Bharatpur.
10. All Wards at Udaipur.
11. All Wards at Bikaner.
12. All Wards at Gwalior.
13. All Wards at Ujjain.
14. All Wards at Indore.
15. Ratlam.
16. All Special Survey Circles, Delhi.

[No. 107]

EXCESS PROFITS TAX

New Delhi, the 24th September 1951

S.R.O. 1537.—In pursuance of sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Excess Profits Tax Act, 1940 (XV of 1940) and in partial modification of its notification No. 6-E.P.T., dated the 8th March 1947, the Central Board of Revenue directs that the Appellate Assistant Commissioner of Excess Profits Tax, Dibrugarh shall also and the Appellate Assistant Commissioner of Excess Profits Tax, 'E' Range, Calcutta, shall not perform his functions in respect of persons specified in column 2 of the schedule hereto annexed for the appeals mentioned in the corresponding entry in column 3 thereof:—

SCHEDULE

S. No. 1	Name and address of assessee.	No. of Appeal and assessment year. 3
1.	Chunilal Pannalal, Panitola. ...	Penalty appeal 20/E.P.T./48-49 for Chargeable Accounting Period ending on 19th April 1945.
2.	Dasuram Mirzamull, Gauhati ...	5/E.P.T., Kamrup 48-49, for Chargeable Accounting Period ending on 19th April 1945.
3.	Mangalchand Gobordhandas Tinsukla. ...	7/L.E.P.T./47-48. for Chargeable Accounting Period ending on 19th April 1945.

[No. 104]

S. P. LAHRI. Secy.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDU

New Delhi, the 20th September 1951

S.R.O. 1538.—In pursuance of clause 8 of the Cotton Textiles (Transmission by Post) Prohibition Order, 1951, and in supersession of the Textile Commissioner's notification No. S.R.O. 758, dated the 19th May 1951, I, the Textile Commissioner, under the said order hereby authorise each of the officers specified in column (2) of the Schedule below, to exercise on my behalf, in respect of transmission from any place in the area specified in column (3) of the Schedule against him, the power to issue Special Permissions conferred upon me under sub-clause (ii) of Clause 3 of the said Order.

SCHEDULE

Serial No.	Officers	Area
1	2	3
1	State Textile Controller, Bombay	Bombay State.
2	The Textile Controller, Saurashtra	Saurashtra State.
3	Textile Commissioner, Kutch	Kutch State.
4	The Director of Controlled Commodities, Madras	Madras State.
5	Textile Commissioner, Travancore-Cochin	Travancore-Cochin State.
6	Assistant Commissioner & Provincial Textile Commissioner, Coorg.	Coorg State.
7	Controller of Civil Supplies in Mysore	Mysore State.
8	The Textile Commissioner, Hyderabad, Deccan	Hyderabad State.
9	Additional Under Secretary to the Government of Orissa, Supply and Transport Department.	Orissa State.
10	Director of Textiles, West Bengal	West Bengal State.
11	Provincial Textile Commissioner, Assam	Assam State.
12	The Chief Commissioner, Manipur	Manipur State.
13	The Textile Commissioner, Tripura	Tripura State.
14	Cloth Controller, Bihar	Bihar State.
15	Provincial Textile Controller, Uttar Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh State.
16	Textile & Yarn Controller, Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh State.
17	Director of Food & Civil Supplies and Deputy Secretary to Government, Punjab, Food and Civil Supplies Department.	The Punjab.
18	The Director of Civil Supplies, Patiala and East Punjab States Union.	Patiala & East Punjab States Union.
19	The Director of Civil Supplies, Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Pradesh State.
20	The Commissioner, Civil Supplies, Rajasthan	Rajasthan State.
21	The Director of Food & Civil Supplies, Ajmer	Ajmer State.

1	2	3
22	The Textile Commissioner, Vindhya Pradesh	Vindhya Pradesh State.
23	The Textile Commissioner, Madhya Bharat	Madhya Bharat State.
24	The Textile Commissioner, Bhopal	Bhopal State.
25	Director of Rationing & Civil Supplies, Delhi	Delhi State.
26	Chief Commissioner, Bilaspur	Bilaspur State.
27	Chief Commissioner, Andamans and Nicobars Islands.	Andamans & Nicobars.

T. SWAMINATHAN, Textile Commissioner.

[No. TCS.IV/TP/6.]

S. A. TECKCHANDANI, Under Secy

New Delhi, the 28th September 1951

S.R.O. 1539.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 10 of the Indian Power Alcohol Act, 1948 (XXII of 1948), the Central Government hereby directs that the following amendments shall be made in the Indian Power Alcohol Rules, 1950, namely:—

In the said Rules—

- (1) In rule 1, for the words "the Power Alcohol Rules 1950" the words "the Indian Power Alcohol Rules, 1950" shall be substituted.
- (2) In clause (b) of rule 2, for the words "Chief Chemist Central Board of Revenue, Control Laboratory, New Delhi" the words "Chemical Examiners to the Central Board of Revenue" shall be substituted.
- (3) In rule 10, for the words "United Provinces Excise Manual" the words "Excise Manual, Uttar Pradesh" shall be substituted.
- (4) In rule 20, for the words "to the storage and transport of power alcohol at mixing depots" the words "to the transport of power alcohol to mixing depots and its storage therein" shall be substituted.
- (5) In clause (i) of rule 30, for the words "not less than 19.9 unit" the words "not less than 19.7 units or more than 19.9 units" shall be substituted.
- (6) In clause (iv) of rule 30, the words "or more than 33 c.c." shall be added at the end.
- (7) In rule 44, for the words "Except in cases" the words "In addition to cases" shall be substituted.
- (8) In rule 46, the word "Royal" shall be omitted.
- (9) In Form P.A. 1, for the words "Director-General Industries and Supplies" wherever they occur the words "Industrial Adviser (Non-Engineering)" shall be substituted.
- (10) In serial 5 of ANNEXURE 'A' to Form P.A. 1, for the word "maximum" the word "minimum" shall be substituted.
- (11) In Form P.A. 2, (a) for the words "Director-General, Industries and Supplies," in the two places they occur, the words "Industrial Adviser (Non-Engineering)" shall be substituted.
(b) for the letters and brackets "D.G. (I. & S.)" the words "Industrial Adviser (Non-Engineering)" shall be substituted.
- (12) In Form P.A. 5 for the words "Power Alcohol Rules", the words "Indian Power Alcohol Rules" shall be substituted.
- (13) In Form P.A. 9, for the words "in accordance with rule 26" the words "in accordance with rule 24" shall be substituted.
- (14) In Form P.A. 10, for the figures, brackets and letter "45(b)" the word and figures "Rule 31" shall be substituted.
- (15) In Form P.A. 11, under the heading 'Special Conditions' in condition (1) for the word "Provincial" the word "States" shall be substituted and in conditions (2) and (3) the word "Provincial" shall be omitted.

[No. 42(7)-Plant/51]

K. P. SIRCAR, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 26th September 1951

S.R.O. 1540.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (a) of Clause 2 of the Iron and Steel (Control of Production and Distribution) Order, 1941, the Central Government is pleased to authorise the Price and Accounts Officer, the Deputy Price and Accounts Officer and the Deputy Assistant Iron and Steel Controller in the Price and Accounts Division of the Iron and Steel Control, Calcutta, to exercise the powers of the Controller under Clause 11B of the said Order.

[No. SC(A)-4(108)]

New Delhi, the 1st October 1951

S.R.O. 1541.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (a) of Clause 2 of the Iron and Steel (Control of Production & Distribution) Order, 1941, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Industry & Supply, No. I(1)-4(41), dated the 7th September, 1950, as amended from time to time, namely:—

To the Schedule annexed to the said Notification, the following entry shall be added namely:—

“Deputy Rationing Officer (Iron and Steel), Government of Bombay, Bombay.”

[No. SC(A)-4(109).]

S.R.O. 1542.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (b) of Clause 2 of the Iron & Steel (Scrap Control) Order, 1943, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Industry and Supply, No. I(1)-4(78)A, dated the 6th January, 1951 as amended from time to time, namely:—

To the Schedule annexed to the said Notification, the following entry shall be added, namely:—

“Deputy Rationing Officer (Iron and Steel), Government of Bombay, Bombay.”

[No. SC(A)-4(109)-A.]

N. R. REDDY, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

New Delhi, the 27th September 1951

S.R.O. 1543.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause 9 of the Sugar and Gur Control Order, 1950, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the late Ministry of Agriculture Notification No. S.R.O. 792, dated the 19th October 1950, as amended by Notification No. S.R.O. 1009, dated the 30th November 1950, shall be further amended as under:—

In the Schedule to the said Notification—

Under the column “Designation of Officer” for “Controller of Supply and Transport, Orissa,” read “Controller of Supplies, Orissa.”

[No. SV-105(3)/51]

S.R.O. 1544.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause 11 of the Sugar and Gur Control Order 1950, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the late Ministry of Agriculture Notification No. S.R.O. 792A, dated the 19th October 1950, as amended by Notification No. S.R.O. 1010, dated the 30th November 1950 shall be further amended as under:—

In the Schedule to the said Notification—

Under column 2 against entry No. “6 Orissa”, for “(i) Controller of Supply and Transport,” read “(i) Controller of Supplies.”

[No. SV-105(3)/51/A]

P. A. GOPALAKRISHNAN, Joint Secy.

New Delhi, the 6th October 1951

S.R.O. 1545.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Essential supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946 (XXIV of 1946), the Central Government hereby direct that with immediate effect the maximum price at which Bengal gram may be bought or sold fixed under the provisions of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Food & Agriculture No. S.R.O. 464, dated the 30th March, 1951, as amended by notification No. S.R.O. 1375, dated the 10th September, 1951, shall be raised by Rs. 2 per maund in the case of purchase or sale of Bengal gram for seed purposes by the Orissa Government.

[No. 620(86)/51.]

S. K. SEN, Dy. Secy.

OF COMMUNICATIONS
Posts and Telegraphs Department

New Delhi, the 6th October 1951

S.R.O. 1343—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the *Indian Telegraph Act, 1885* (XIII of 1885), and in supersession of the *Indian Telegraph Rules, 1932*, the Central Government hereby makes the following rules:—

INDIAN TELEGRAPH RULES, 1951.

PRELIMINARY.

1. *Short Title and Extent*.—(1) These rules may be called the *Indian Telegraph Rules, 1951*. (2) They extend to the whole of India.

PART I.

GENERAL.

2. *Definition*.—In these Rules, unless the context otherwise requires—

- (a) *Director-General* means the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.
- (b) *Postmaster-General* means a Postmaster-General as defined in section 2 of the *Indian Post Office Act, 1898* (VI of 1898).
- (c) *Telegraph office* includes Government telegraph offices and licensed telegraph offices, but does not include a military field telegraph office.
- (d) *Departmental telegraph office* means a telegraph office dealing only with telegrams and maintained and worked under the direction and control of the Director-General.
- (e) *Combined office* means a post office which is in telegraphic communication with a Government telegraph office, or at which telegrams may be handed in for despatch by messenger to the nearest telegraph office for onward transmission.
- (f) *Government telegraph office* includes departmental telegraph offices and combined offices.
- (g) *Licensed telegraph office* means a telegraph office maintained and worked for the purpose of receiving and transmitting paid telegrams under a licence granted under section 4 of the *Indian Telegraph Act, 1885* (XIII of 1885), e.g., canal telegraph offices and railway telegraph offices.
- (h) *Postal receiving office* means a post office which is not in telegraphic communication with a Government telegraph office but at which inland telegrams may be handed in for despatch by post, without additional charge, to a telegraph office for onward transmission.
- (i) *Departmental exchange* means a telephone exchange which is installed, maintained and controlled by the Director-General.
- (j) *Private exchange* means a telephone exchange which is installed and maintained by the Director-General and is provided exclusively for the use of a business firm, municipality, Government Department or similar body in rent-free premises provided by that body.
- (k) *Private branch exchange* means a telephone exchange which is installed and maintained by the Director-General for the exclusive use of a business firm, municipality, Government Department or similar body in rent free premises provided by that body and is connected by trunk lines or junction lines to a Government telephone system.

- (l) *Exchange system* means any departmental exchange or exchanges, and any lines connected therewith, declared by the Director-General to be an exchange system.
- (m) *Trunk line* means a line connecting an exchange system with another exchange system on which a call fee is levied for a conversation.
- (n) *Sub-exchange* means a telephone exchange installed for the convenience of the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department within the limits of a free junction area and connected to the main exchange or other exchanges within the area by means of free junction lines.
- (o) *Junction line* means a line connecting any two exchanges in an exchange system or connecting a departmental exchange with a private branch exchange or an exchange of a licensee or two private exchanges.
- (p) *Single period* means a period of three minutes.
- (q) *Double period* means a period of six minutes.
- (r) *The message Rate System* means a system of charging on telephones under which a subscriber besides paying prescribed rates of rental for a telephone instrument also pays for every call that originates from his telephone at rates prescribed for such calls.
- (s) *Telecommunication* means any transmission, emission or reception of signs, signals, writing, images and sounds or intelligence of any nature by wire, radio, visual or other electromagnetic systems.
- (t) *Telegraphy* means a system of telecommunication for the transmission of written matter by the use of a signal code.
- (u) *Telephony* means a system of telecommunication set up for the transmission of speech or, in some cases, other sounds.
- (v) *Telegram* means a written matter intended to be transmitted by telegraphy and includes "radiotelegrams".
- (w) "*Own your telephone scheme*" means a scheme under which the subscriber makes an initial payment and thereafter pays the maintenance charge thereof in consideration of which the subscriber is granted a reduction in the charges otherwise payable for the use of a telephone for a specified period.

3. (1) All telegraph shall be established, maintained and worked in such a manner as not to obstruct or repeatedly interrupt any wireless telegraph service functioning within or without India, or the wireless signalling between any fixed, land or mobile stations of the Armed Force of the Union or the wireless signalling exchanged between any fixed or mobile stations of the Armed Force of the Union and any station abroad.

(2) Nothing in sub-rule (1) shall prevent the use of wireless telegraphs for the purpose of making or answering *bonafide* distress calls or distress messages, in any manner thought fit.

(3) Except as provided in sub-rule (2), if any person contravenes the provisions of sub-rule (1) he shall be punishable with fine as provided in sub-section (3) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885.

4. Frequency allocations and call signs of the Armed Forces of the Union wireless installations shall be treated as secret information.

5. *The accuracy of telegrams is not guaranteed*, and all telegrams shall be deemed to be sent subject to acceptance by the sender of all risks arising from non-delivery, errors or delays.

6. *Translation of Telegrams*.—At telegraph offices in places other than the Presidency-towns, every assistance possible shall be afforded to the public

in the translation of telegrams into English for despatch and in the translation of telegrams received into the language of the place. No fee for this service shall be claimed or given.

7. *Secrecy*.—Save in pursuance of his official duty or in obedience to the direction of a competent authority, a telegraph officer shall not disclose, to any person other than the sender or the addressee or the authorised representative of either, the contents of any telegram.

PART II.

RULES FOR INLAND TELEGRAMS.

General.

8. "*Inland Telegram*" means any telegram the disposal of which does not involve transmission to or from any telegraph office beyond the limits of India, Pakistan, Burma, Ceylon, Nepal or Lhasa (Tibet).

9. *Acceptance of Inland Telegrams*.—Inland telegrams shall be accepted for transmission at all telegraph offices and postal receiving offices, and may, under certain conditions, be accepted by village postmen and at military field telegraph offices.

10. Inland telegrams handed in at Postal Receiving Offices for forwarding them to the nearest telegraph office by special messenger shall be accepted on payment of portage charges by the sender.

11. *Inland Telegrams may be posted by the sender to the nearest Telegraph Office* together with postage stamps sufficient for the payment of the charges for their transmission; covers containing such telegrams shall be sent by paid registered post. Receipts shall in such cases be sent post-free to the sender.

12. *Inland Telegrams other than Press Telegrams (Rules 131 to 142) may be telephoned* by telephone subscribers for onward transmission, without prepayment, to such departmental telegraph offices and combined offices as the Postmaster General may authorise in this behalf on condition that all charges (Rule 62) due on such telegrams, shall be paid for on the Deposit Account system [Rule 68 (3)] or in postage stamps affixed to the confirmatory copy of the telegram which shall be returned to the telegraph office with the postage stamps affixed within a period of five days from the date of its receipt. Inland reply telegram forms shall be accepted in lieu of postage stamps subject to the provisions of rules 95 to 97.

13. Telegrams may be posted from foreign countries to a telegraph office at an Indian port for onward transmission as inland telegrams without prepayment on condition that the charges due on such telegrams shall be recovered from the addressee in the manner provided by rule 71.

14. Where a telegram has been sent to a telegraph office by post under rule 11 or by a postal receiving office, but the stamps sent therewith are insufficient to cover the charges for transmission, the telegram shall nevertheless be despatched and the deficiency shall be recovered from the addressee in the manner provided by rule 71.

15. All inland paid telegrams, except telegrams at reduced press rates (Rules 133 and 134), may be transmitted without additional charge between any Government telegraph office and any licensed telegraph office.

16. *Acceptance of Telegrams on payment of late fee.*—(1) *Express inland telegrams* (other than telegrams intended for transmission to railway or canal telegraph offices), foreign telegrams and radio-telegrams, shall be accepted at a Government telegraph office for transmission at any time, subject to payment of a late fee, if, at the time of presentation of the telegram, the office at which it is handed in, or the office to which it is addressed, or any intermediate office through which it must pass, is closed :

Provided that at places where there is more than one telegraph office, one office or in the case of places specified by the Director-General in this behalf more than one office shall be made available for use by the public during closed hours, and no other office in such place shall in such case accept telegrams for despatch on payment of late fees. Such other offices shall exhibit a notice in a place where it can be read from outside, directing intending senders of telegrams to the nearest open telegraph office, or if there is no open telegraph office to the nearest telegraph office which is available for the despatch of telegrams on payment of late fees.

(2) The late fee payable shall be calculated at the rate of one rupee for each closed office, within Indian limits, which is required to deal with the telegram and will be paid to the telegraphists in those offices; provided that, when more than one telegram is presented at the same time by, or on behalf of, the same sender, a single late fee only shall be payable, in respect of each closed office, provided also that a single late fee only shall be payable in respect of all telegrams presented at one closed office, whether by one sender or by several senders on the business of the Meteorological Department within half an hour after the presentation of the first telegram in respect of which the whole of that fee would, save for this proviso, have been payable.

(3) If the attention of a closed office cannot be gained, the late fee collected for that office shall be refunded, but no refund shall in any case be made of the late fee for any office which has dealt with a late fee telegram.

17. *Objectionable Telegrams.*—Telegraph offices shall refuse to accept or forward any telegram or any part of a telegram of a plainly objectionable or alarming character. In cases of doubt the matter shall be referred by the officer in charge of the telegraph office to a Secretary to Government or other officer nominated by the State Government from time to time for this purpose, if the office is located at a seat of Government, or to the Chief Civil or Military Officer if the office is located elsewhere.

MODE OF WRITING.

18. No letters, characters or devices shall be included in a telegraphic message except those shown as admissible under this rule, namely :—

(a) *Letters.*

A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z, E'...

(b) *Figures.*

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0.

NOTE.—There are no telegraphic signals for Roman numerals.

(c) *Stops and other signs.*

Full stop (.), Comma (,), Colon (:), Note of interrogation (?), Apostrophe ('), Hyphen or dash (-), Brackets or sign of a parenthesis () or Bars of division (/).

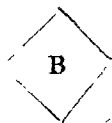
(d) *Special Instructions and Conventional Signs*

(See rules 29 to 31)

Abbreviated Form	English meaning.
BPD	Boat paid (Rule 89).
BPDN	Boat paid night (Rule 89).
REPLY PAID	Reply paid— rupees or annas (Rule 94).
TC	Collation or repetition (Rule 103).
PC	Telegrams with Telegraphic Notification of Delivery Ordinary (Rule 106).
EXPRESS	Delivery by special messenger (Rules 118 and 127).
XP	Porterage charges paid (Rule 127).
XP Ra.	Porterage charges paid— rupees or annas (Rule 127).
POST	Posts (Rules 84, 117, 118, 129 and 130).
OPEN	To be delivered open (Rule 87).
MP	To be delivered into the hands of the addressee himself (Rule 86).
MTF	More to follow [Rule 136(2)].
TR	To be kept at telegraph office till called for (Rule 88).
GP	To be kept at post office till called for (Rule 88).
UTA	Communicate all addresses (Rule 116).
END OF MESSAGE	End of message [Rule 136(2)].
STATE	State telegrams (Rule 148).

(e) The multiplication sign (×) may be used but will be replaced in transmission by the letter X, which will be counted as one character in the group in which it appears. Groups and symbols such as

30a, 1°, 2°,



cannot be reproduced in transmission

but senders may substitute for them an equivalent which can be telegraphed, e.g. for the expressions quoted above, 30 power a (or 30a), firstly, secondly, B in diamond.

(f) Notwithstanding anything contained in this rule the expressions 30A, 30B, etc., 30a, 30b, etc., 30 bis, 30 ter, etc., 30', 30'', etc., 30¹, 30², etc., indicating a house number on an address shall be accepted as written, in whatsoever part of a telegram they may appear. In transmission the number will be separated from the letters or figures accompanying it by an oblique bar, which for the purpose of calculating the charge, shall not be counted as a character in the group of figures or figures and letters composing the house number, whether the sender has has not written the bar on the copy tendered for transmission.

19. *Erasures, etc.*—Every footnote, insertion, erasure, correction in a telegram presented for transmission shall be initialled by the sender or by his representative in token of approval.

20. *Language etc.*—Inland private telegrams may be expressed in plain language or in secret language (e.g., Code or Cypher), but a combination in the same telegram of figures and letters, having a secret meaning, shall not be permitted.

PLAIN LANGUAGE TELEGRAMS

21. "Plain language" means in the case of inland telegrams language which offers an intelligible sense in English, in any of the modern languages of India, Burma, or of Ceylon or in any foreign language, and which is expressed in character admissible under rule 18, each word and each expression having the meaning normally assigned to it in the language to which it belongs.

22. "Telegram in plain language" means a telegram of which the text is wholly in plain language provided that a telegram in plain language may contain registered addresses, commercial marks, exchange quotations, letters representing the signals of the International Code of Signals, abbreviations in current use in ordinary or commercial correspondence, such as rsvp, fob, cfi, svp, c/o, b/l or any similar expression the meaning of which is understood in the office of origin, or in the case of bank or similar telegrams, a check word placed at the beginning of the text and not exceeding 5 letters or 5 figures in length.

SECRET LANGUAGE.

23. Secret language is formed of:—

- (a) Code words composed, exclusively of letters having a secret meaning;
- (b) Cipher composed of Arabic figures or Roman letters having a secret meaning.

CODE TELEGRAMS.

24. Code telegram means a telegram of which the text is composed of—

- (a) artificial words, or
- (b) real words not used with the meaning normally assigned to them in the language to which they belong and consequently not forming intelligible phrases in one or more of the languages authorised for telegraphic correspondence in plain language, or
- (c) a mixture of real words and artificial words. Artificial words constructed for the purposes of this rule shall not contain the accented letters.

25. Code words shall not contain more than 5 of the characters admissible under rule 18 and shall contain at least one vowel. The vowels are *a, e, i, o, u* and *y* the groups *ae, aa, ao, oe, ue, and ch* in the code words shall be counted as two letters each.

"The name of the Code used for the wording of a secret language telegram shall be furnished by the sender if required by the office of origin or of destination which will not be charged for."

26. Groups which do not fulfil the conditions of rules 24 and 25 above shall be classed as letter cipher (Rule 7) and charged accordingly. Groups formed by combining two or more plain language words contrary to the usage of the language shall not be admitted. (See also rule 57).

CIPHER TELEGRAMS.

27. (1) "Cipher telegram" means a telegram the text of which is composed of—

- (a) Arabic figures or groups or series of Arabic figures with a secret meaning or of letters (excluding the accented letters or groups or series of letters) with a secret meaning, or
- (b) words, names, expressions or combinations of letters not fulfilling the conditions of plain language (Rule 21) or of code (Rule 23).

(2) the combination of figures and letters, figures or letters and signs in one group with a secret meaning, shall not be permitted. Letter cipher shall be arranged in groups of five letters.

(3) The groups referred to in rule 25 shall not be considered as letter cipher, i.e., as letters having a secret meaning.

28. Telegrams in secret language shall be charged at the ordinary or report rate as the case may be.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS

29. *Special Instructions* as specified in rule 18 (d) may be included in a telegram. Any instructions regarding payment of reply shall be written by the sender in the space provided for that purpose in the telegram form. Other instructions (regarding delivery at destination, notification of delivery, collation, open delivery or delivery only to the addressee himself, etc.) shall, subject to the provisions of rule 118 be written by the sender immediately after the text of the telegram.

30. In the case of a multiple telegram, special instructions, if any, shall be written by the sender before each address to which they relate; provided that the special instruction for collation in the case of such telegram shall be deemed to be sufficiently indicated if written once only, before the first address.

31. Special instructions may be written in any intelligible form but shall be charged for and transmitted in the abbreviated forms specified in rule 18(d). If the instruction has not been written by the sender in the correct abbreviated form, the counter clerk shall cross it out and substitute for it the correct abbreviation, which shall be placed between two double dashes (e.g., =TC=).

32. *Arrangement of a Telegram.*—The contents of an inland telegram shall be arranged in the following order :—

- (a) The Address (Rules 33 to 41).
- (b) The Text (Rule 42).
- (c) The Sender's Name (Rule 43).

ADDRESS

33. *Address.*—The address of every inland telegram shall contain at least two separate words designating respectively the addressee and the name of the telegraph office of destination provided that in the case of weather telegrams, the address may contain only a single word designating the name of the telegraph office of destination. The name of the office of destination shall, for purposes of charging, be counted as one word, irrespective of the actual number of words and letters which it may contain (Rule 48). The designation of the office to which the telegram is to be transmitted shall be written as given in the List of telegraph offices published in the *Post and Telegraph Guide*, but the letters and names of districts and provinces which are therein printed in italics after the names of offices, may be omitted.

Example.—"Basin Bridge Junction M. S. M." written as the name of the telegraph office of destination will be counted as one word only.

34. The address shall contain all particulars necessary to ensure the delivery of the telegram without search or inquiry.

35. When a telegram is addressed to one person care of another, the address shall contain immediately after the name of the actual addressee the words "care of", "c/o" or any other equivalent.

36. The address may be composed of the name of the addressee followed by the word "telephone" and his telephone number, e.g., "Mitra telephone Regent 560 Calcutta". Telegrams so addressed will, in the absence of any arrangement to the contrary between the addressee and the office of destination, be telephoned to the number indicated. The address may in like manner be composed of the name of the addressee and his post box number, e.g., "Paul post box 380 Calcutta". Telegrams so addressed will be delivered through the Post Box.

37. The address of telegrams addressed "poste restante" or "telegraphe restante" shall give the name by which the addressee is ordinarily known and shall not be addressed by means of initials, figures, Christian names only or fictitious names.

38. Any inland telegram of which the address is not in conformity with rules 33, 34 and 35 may be refused at the office of presentation, and if such telegram is accepted for transmission, no claim for refund in respect of delay or non-delivery thereof shall be admitted.

39. No alteration or addition shall be made in the address of a telegram after it has been despatched except by means of a paid service advice (Rule 153, etc.).

40. *Abbreviated Addresses*.—Subject to the provisions of rule 151 abbreviated addresses may be registered within the limits of India under the following conditions :—

- (i) Application for registration shall be made to the officer in charge of the telegraph office at which it is desired to register an address.
- (ii) No address may be registered in one town for the delivery of telegrams in another town.
- (iii) The registered address will be available for telegrams from other countries, as well as for inland telegrams.
- (iv) No registered address shall consist of more than one word in addition to the name of the telegraph office where registration is effected (Rule 33).
- (v) Such word shall contain not more than ten letters and shall be easily pronounceable. Proper names shall ordinarily not be accepted.
- (vi) Numbers, names of professions, trades, countries, states, towns, telegraph stations, well-known streets or registered newspapers shall not be used as registered addresses.
- (vii) Registration shall be refused of any word which either in writing or in telegraphic signals so closely resembles a word already registered that the one might be mistaken for the other.
- (viii) The officer in charge of a telegraph office may at any time cancel any registered address, and shall thereupon refund a part of the registration fee proportionate to the unexpired period of the registration, or, at the option of the person by whom such address was registered, shall allow a new address to be substituted free of charge for the one cancelled.
- (ix) In the event of a change in the title of a firm for which an address has been registered, the records may be altered only with the consent, in writing, of all the partners of the firm.
- (x) A firm shall be permitted to register an address for an agent, provided that such agent trades under the same name as the firm.
- (xi) The fee for registration of an abbreviated address shall be Rs. 20 yearly, or Rs. 12 half-yearly, payable in advance to the officer in charge of the telegraph office at which registration is effected.
- (xii) An additional fee, equal to half the original registration fee, shall be charged for every change of the word selected, or for every transfer to another telegraph office within the period of registration; no additional fee shall be charged in respect of a change of residence within the delivery limits of the registering office, or in respect of a change in the name or title of the registering firm or person not amounting to a change of identity, or to a transfer from one firm to another.
- (xiii) An abbreviated address, registered permanently by any firm or person under the rules in force prior to 1st July 1904, shall not be transferred to any other firm or person as a permanently registered address, but if transferred shall be retained only on payment of the yearly registration fee prescribed under clause (xi). A fee of Rs. 5 shall be charged

for every change of the word selected for an abbreviated address registered permanently under the rules in force prior to 1st July 1904 and for every transfer of such address to another telegraph office.

- (xiv) No refund of fees shall be made in respect of addresses registered but subsequently given up by the person who registered them, except in cases where the refund has been applied for before the commencement of the period to which the fee relates.

41. Any person or firm to whom telegrams are frequently addressed by means of an abbreviated name which has not been registered may be required, by a written notice from the telegraph office, to register the address, and on failure of such person or firm to comply with such notice the telegraph office may refuse to deliver telegram so addressed.

Provided that the rule of payment for registration of an abbreviated address may be relaxed for a traveller or person expecting to receive a few messages under an abbreviated address during a short period of, say, one week.

TEXT OF A TELEGRAM.

42. *Limit to length of telegram.*—No inland private telegram shall exceed 500 words in length, nor shall any one person send at the same time a series of telegrams of which the total number of words exceeds 500. In cases where the limit of 500 words has been reached, either in one telegram or in a series of telegrams, the sender of such telegram or telegrams shall not, unless the line is free of all other traffic, be permitted to send a further telegram until three hours have elapsed since the handing in of his last telegram.

SENDER'S NAME.

43. The sender's name or designation may be in a customary abridged form, or may be replaced by a registered address, or may be omitted altogether.

44. *Signature.*—The true signature and address of the sender (neither of which shall be charged for or transmitted) shall be written at the foot of the telegram and the sender of a private telegram may be called upon to prove that the signature attached to it is genuine. If the sender of a telegram is illiterate, his mark shall be obtained and shall be verified in such manner as the Director-General may direct. In the case of telegrams from a mercantile firm the signature may be the name of the firm written by hand, or the name of the firm stamped and attested by the signature or initials of a responsible member of the firm.

In the case of telegrams telephoned by telephone subscribers (Rule 12), the signatures of the senders shall not be necessary.

COUNTING OF WORDS.

45. *What is counted.*—Every word or character written by the sender of an inland telegram on the copy intended for transmission shall be included in calculating the charge, provided that the name of the telegraph office of origin shall not be so included but shall be transmitted free.

46. *Stops, etc.*—Dashes used only to separate on the sender's copy the different words or groups of the telegram shall not be transmitted. Signs of punctuation, apostrophes, and hyphens shall be transmitted only at the request of the sender, and shall in such case be counted as provided under rules 53 and 54.

47. *Preamble.*—Words, numbers and signs added by telegraph officials for official purposes shall not be charged for. The hour and minute (Standard Time at which a telegram is handed in, shall be added by the telegraph office and transmitted free.

48. Each of the following shall be counted as one word only :—

- (i) Special instructions written in the abridged form authorised in rule 18 (d).
- (ii) The name of the telegraph office of destination when written as given in the *Post and Telegraph Guide* (Rule 33) or when completed by the name of the district or the province, if the name of the office has not yet been published in the *Post and Telegraph Guide*.
- (iii) Every code word which fulfils the requirements of rules 24, 25 and 26.
- (iv) Save as provided under rule 137 every isolated character, letter or figure as well as every sign of punctuation, apostrophe or hyphen transmitted at the request of the sender.
- (v) An underline.
- (vi) Perenthesis (the two signs forming).
- (vii) In telegraphic money orders, the amount expressed in both figures and words, the name of the post office of issue, the name of the post office of payment, and that of the locality in which the payee lives.

49. *Plain or Secret Language Telegrams*.—In telegrams in plain or secret language each word appearing in a standard dictionary of the admitted languages, each word in common use in one of the languages or any expression mentioned in rule 52 or authorised compound shall, for purposes of charging, be counted as single word, provided that it contains not more than 15 characters in the case of plain language and 5 characters in the case of secret language, counted in accordance with the provisions of rule 18. Words or authorised compound containing more than 15 characters shall, for purposes of charging, be counted at the rate of 15 characters to a word, plus one word for each 15 characters or fraction of 15 characters in excess.

50. *Mixed Telegrams*.—If an inland telegram contains both plain language words and secret language words, the plain language words shall be counted at the rate of 15 letters to a word and secret language words at the rate of 5 characters to a word.

51. In all inland telegrams the address or sender's name shall, save as provided in rule 137 be charged for according to the provisions of rules 48 and 49.

52. *Groups of Figures, Letters, Commercial Marks, etc.*—Groups of figures or of letters, ordinal numbers and commercial marks composed of figures and letters, the number of a cheque or currency note, and all reference numbers in State telegrams shall be counted at the following rate, namely :—

- (i) one word for every group not containing more than five figures or letters,
- (ii) for groups of more than five figures or letters, one word for every complete five figures or letters and one word for the remainder, if any.

Each of the combinations ae, aa, ao, oe, ue and eh shall be counted as two letters. When commercial marks form part of the text of a telegram, the sender shall certify them to be such at the foot of the form.

53. *Use of Apostrophe and Hyphens*.—Save as provided under rule 58, words separated by an apostrophe and words joined by a hyphen shall be counted as separate words.

54. *Signs, etc., used with Figures or Letters*.—Decimal points or fullstops, commas, colons, dashes and bars of division when used in groups of figures or letters shall be counted each as a figure or a letter. In the like manner shall be counted each letter or figure added to a house number in an address in whatever part of the telegram such address appears.

55. *Meteorological telegrams.*—In Meteorological telegrams the letter X shall be counted as a figure in the group of figures in which it appears.

56. *Abbreviations.*—Common titles, which in their full form are expressed by a single word, such as *Captain, Reverend and Esquire*, may be written in their usual abbreviated forms, such as *Capt., Rev., and Esq.*, each of which shall be counted as one word. Similarly, common abbreviations of single words, such as *Rs.* (for Rupees), *lbs.* (for pounds) shall be admissible and shall be counted each as one word.

57. *Combinations or Alterations of Words.*—Contrary to the usage of the language, whether such combination or alteration be apparent or disguised by reversing the order of letters or syllables, shall not be permitted :

(i) Provided that registered abbreviated addresses, names of towns and countries, family names belonging to one person, the full names of places, squares, boulevards streets and other public ways, the names of ships, whole numbers, fractions, decimal or fractional numbers, written entirely in words, and all expressions which, by the usage of the English language, are written as single words shall, subject to the limitation imposed by rule 49, be counted as single words in inland telegrams and shall be charged for accordingly :

Provided further that the words half anna, two annas, three annas, etc., may be written as single word subject to limitation imposed by rule 49.

Examples.

- (a) Combinations admissible as single words—
Cowhide, Gingellyseed, Rapeseed, Sheepskin.
- (b) Combinations inadmissible as single words :—

Tapestry patterns	Inner harbour.	Tuesday morning.
Counter offer	Bourse credit.	Wheat cargo.
Bank action.	Sail insurance.	Beer boxes.
Wire answer.	Steam coals.	Discharging day.
Al right.	Very well	Good business.
All right.	Steamer cargo.	Hulls' cammer.
	Coast sailing.	

58. *Surnames.*—Names, such as Macdonald (or McDonald), FitzGerald, O'Neil, DeMorgan, D'Cruz, DelaRue, St. John, Vande Brude, DuBois, shall be counted as one word each even though written with capital medial letters and shall be transmitted as single words without break, the apostrophe where used being omitted.

59. *Examples of Counting.*—The following examples show how the rules for counting words are to be interpreted :—

	Number of words
Leveson-Gower (<i>family name</i>)	2
Levesongower (<i>family name</i>)	1
John Henry (<i>Christian names</i>)	2
Johnhenry (<i>Christian names</i>)	2
A. Gower (<i>initial and family name</i>)	2
Agower (<i>evasion ; inadmissible</i>)
Readdressed	1

	Number of words
Re-addressed	2
Dont	1
Don't	2
Mother-in-law	3
Motherinlaw	1
Allright	2
All-right	2
Alright (<i>misspelt ; inadmissible</i>)	1
44½ (<i>5 characters</i>)	1
444½ (<i>6 characters</i>)	2
444.5 (<i>5 characters</i>)	1
441.55 (<i>6 characters</i>)	2
44/2 (<i>4 characters</i>)	1
44/ (<i>3 characters</i>)	1
§8 (<i>4 characters</i>)	1
2% (<i>4 characters</i>)	1
17th	1
1529th (<i>6 characters</i>)	2
10 Rs. 10 as.	4
10 Rs. 10	3
Rs. 10, 10 (<i>or</i>) Rs. 10/10	2
11h. 30	3
11.30	1
Eight/10	2
5/twelfths	2
May/August	3
30a (<i>30 to the power a</i>)	5
15×6 (<i>signalled 15×6</i>)	3
15×6 (<i>without spaces</i>)	1
Two hundred and thirty-four	5
Two hundred and thirty four (<i>23 characters</i>)	2
E. M. (<i>Isolated letters, initials of Christin names</i>)	2
E. M. (<i>Initials of 2 Christian names ; wrong combination</i>).	2
15A (<i>Number of house</i>)	1
15.1 or 15/3 (<i>Number of houses</i>)	1
I.C.S. (<i>for Indian Civil Service in address or text</i>).	3
Bara Bazar	2
Barabazar	1
Responsibility (<i>14 characters</i>)	1
Misrepresentation (<i>17 characters</i>)	2
Prince of Wales (<i>ship</i>)	3
Prince of wales (<i>ship</i>).	1
Emph (<i>6 characters, Secret letters in State telegrams, in Commercial marks</i>).	2
17a/199a (<i>Commercial mark ; a group of 9 characters</i>)	2
AP/M (<i>Commercial mark or Secret language in State telegrams ; a group of 4 characters</i>)	1
3/M (<i>Commercial mark ; a group of 3 characters</i>)	1
GHF (<i>Commercial mark, or Secret language in State telegrams ; a group of 3 characters</i>).	1

	Number of words
G. H. F. (<i>Commercial mark, or Secret language in State telegrams ; 3 groups of 2 characters</i>)	3
G. H. F. (<i>Without final stop</i>) (<i>Commercial mark or Secret language in State telegrams</i>)	3
GHF 45 (<i>Commercial mark</i>)	1
G. H. F. 45 (<i>Commercial mark</i>)	4
G./O. (<i>for General Order</i>)	2
G.O. (<i>for General Order</i>)	2
The business is <u>very urgent</u> ; come <u>without delay</u> (8 words and 2 underlines)	10
Received news of you indirectly (very bad) telegraph immediately (9 words and 1 passage within parenthesis.)	10
I. C. S. or Ios (<i>in address or text</i>)	1
R. A. (<i>for Royal Artillery in address or text</i>)	2
R.A. or Ra (<i>in address or text</i>)	1
Received letters from Pera reliable source which says "conversion business hindered by syndicate bankers" (14 words and a passage in inverted commas)	15
As. (<i>for "annas"</i>)	1
Co. (<i>for "Company"</i>)	1
Etc. (<i>for "etotra"</i>)	1
Mr. (<i>for "Mister"</i>)	1
Mrs. (<i>for "Mistress"</i>)	1
No. (<i>for "Number"</i>)	1
d. (<i>for "pence"</i>)	1
s. (<i>for "shilling"</i>)	1
Cwt. (<i>for "hundredweight"</i>)	1
245-F (<i>reference in State telegrams ; a group of 5 characters</i>)	1
C	
F- 533400 (<i>number of Cheque; a group of 10 characters</i>)	2
B	
FB	
42886 (<i>number of Currency note ; a group of 10 characters</i>)	2

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CLASSES AND CHARGES

60. Inland telegrams, except Press telegrams to Ceylon, shall be classed as express or ordinary. Save as provided by rule 133 the charges payable on such telegrams shall be as follows:—

I.—For delivery in India

Class	For any number of words not exceeding 8, including the address	For each additional word after the 1st 8 words
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Express	1 0 0	0 2 0
Ordinary	0 8 0	0 1 0

II.—For delivery in Lhasa

Class	For any number of words not exceeding 12, including the address	For each additional word after the first 12 words
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Express	1 8 0	0 2 0
Ordinary	0 12 0	0 1 0

III.—For delivery in Ceylon

Class	For any number of words not exceeding 12, including the address	For each additional word after the first 12 words
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Express	2 0 0	0 3 0
Ordinary	1 0 0	0 2 0

IV.—For delivery in Burma

Class	For any number of words not exceeding 8, including the address	For each additional word after the first 8 words
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Express	2 4 0	0 4 0
Ordinary	1 2 0	0 2 0

V.—For delivery in Pakistan

Class	For any number of words not exceeding 8, including the address	For each additional word after the first 8 words
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Express	2 4 0	0 4 0
Ordinary	1 2 0	0 2 0

Class	For any number of words not exceeding 8, including the address	For each additional word after the first 8 words
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Express	1 0 0	0 2 0

61. The charges payable for Press telegrams shall be those provided in rule 133.

62. In addition to the charges on telegrams shown in rule 60 a fee of two annas shall be charged in respect of each telegram telephoned by the telephone subscribers (Rule 12), and one anna in respect of each telegram accepted by a village postman (Rule 9).

63. In addition to the charges prescribed by any other rule in this part, a surcharge shall be levied at the rate of—

- (i) one rupee on every Important, Weather Immediate, Immediate, Operations Immediate, and Most Immediate inland telegrams ;
- (ii) eight annas on every Express and SVH inland telegrams ; and
- (iii) four annas on every other inland telegrams.

PAYMENT OF CHARGES

64. *Charges how paid.*—Save as provided under rules 12, 13, 68, 69, 70, 140 and 149 all charges on inland telegrams shall be prepaid in cash or postage stamps, acceptable for payment of postage under the *Indian Post Office Act, 1898*. If the class of the telegram is not stated by the sender, it shall be classed and charged for as Ordinary (Rule 60).

65. *Affixing Stamps.*—Stamps tendered in payment of a telegram shall be affixed by the sender to the telegram form in the space allotted for the purpose, and shall be defaced by the counter clerk with the name and date stamp of the office.

66. *Spoilt or Defaced Stamps.*—Postage stamps which have been obliterated, defaced, torn, cut or otherwise rendered imperfect, or which have any word, letter, figure or design written, printed or impressed upon them, otherwise than by the authority of Government before being affixed, or which have been cut or otherwise separated from embossed envelopes, postcards or wrappers, shall not be accepted in payment of a telegram.

NOTE.—The perforation of postage stamps, with initials or other identifying marks, traced in minute holes, is not prohibited.

67. *Receipt.*—A receipt stating the number of the telegram and the charge paid may be obtained for each telegram accepted for transmission at a telegraph office or postal receiving office. Duplicate copies of receipts for telegrams shall be given.

68. *Acceptance of Telegrams on Deposit Account System and Guarantee System.*—(1) At departmental telegraph offices and at such combined offices as the Head of a Circle may specify in this behalf, inland telegrams may be accepted without prepayment from any person who has (a) made at the telegraph office from which the telegrams are to be sent a minimum deposit in cash or

Government promissory notes or National Savings Certificates of a sum equivalent to the estimated cost of fourteen days telegrams *plus* fees for the upkeep of accounts, or (b) furnished to such telegraph office a letter of guarantee in the form annexed to this rule from a bank approved by the Director General in this behalf for a sum equivalent to the estimated cost aforesaid.

Provided that subject to the approval of the Head of a Circle, the deposit to be made or guarantee to be furnished by persons whose average expenditure on telegrams at the office in question exceeds Rs. 800 a month shall be, or shall be for, Rs. 1,000 only and that the account in such cases may be rendered monthly.

(2) The telegraph office concerned shall submit to each such person a weekly account showing the cost of the telegrams accepted under this rule and the fees charged for the upkeep of the account.

Provided that the account may, at the request of the person concerned, be rendered at intervals greater than a week if the deposit or sum guaranteed is increased accordingly.

(3) The fees for the upkeep of accounts referred to in the two preceding sub-rules shall be at the rate of twelve annas for every twentyfive telegrams despatched by the depositor *plus* twelve annas for the remainder, if any, of such telegrams.

(4) No telegram shall be accepted under this rule from a person who fails to pay the deposit account bill within two weeks of the date on which it is received or whose deposit is exhausted or whose debt to the telegraph office equals or exceeds the amount secured by his letter of guarantee, until the deposit has been renewed, or the debt paid and, if it has been paid by the guarantor bank under the terms of the letter of guarantee, a fresh letter of guarantee has been furnished.

FORM OF LETTER OF GUARANTEE

To

The President of India.

In consideration of your having at our request agreed to waive the deposit you are entitled to demand from..... under rule..... of the *Indian Telegraph Rules, 1951* in respect of..... we hereby undertake to pay to you on demand any amount due from the said..... on account of the said service being given *Provided* this agreement shall be terminable by either party on giving to the other... week's notice in writing without prejudice to liability incurred before the expiration of such notice and *Provided Further* that we shall in no event be liable to pay a greater sum than Rupees.....

Signed and sealed on behalf of

Bank

by

Dated this.....day of.....

69. *Telegrams from Ships*.—Telegrams arriving by mail steamer or other vessel for onward transmission by telegraph as inland telegrams may be transmitted without prepayment; but no such telegram, whether prepaid or not shall be transmitted until the name of the vessel from which it is received is known at the telegraph office.

70. *Telegrams from Military Field Telegraph Offices.*—When at a military field telegraph office prepayment is impracticable, inland private telegrams, addressed to any office other than a military field telegraph office, may be accepted “bearing” (i.e., charges payable on delivery).

71. *Recovery of bearing and other charges from Addressee.*—When a charge is due on delivery (Rules 12, 14, 69, 70, 89 and 111), the telegram shall be handed to the addressee only upon payment of the amount due, provided that in the case of State telegrams addressed to Government officials, the addressees shall pay the bearing charges (Rules 13, 14, 69, 70 and 104) into the telegraph office within 24 hours.

72. *Undercharge* if any made in error, and charges and expenses not recovered from the addressee of an inland telegram in consequence of his refusal to pay them, or the impossibility of finding him, shall be recovered from the sender.

73. *Overcharge* if any made in error, or the value of stamps in excess affixed by the sender of an inland telegram shall be refunded to the person entitled thereto upon application made by them as provided under rule 162.

PRECEDENCE.

74. *Order of Transmission.*—Inland telegrams shall be transmitted in the following order, namely:—

- (a) Telegrams relating to safety of human life in maritime or aerial navigation (Rule 145).
- (b) Most Immediate, Operations Immediate and Immediate State telegrams (Rule 143.)
- (c) Weather Immediate telegrams.
- (d) Storm and Flood warning and Railway Immediate telegrams.
- (e) State Important telegrams (Rule 143).
- (f) Flash Press telegrams (Rule 139).
- (g) Service telegrams (Rule 152).
- (h) Meteorological (other than Storm and Flood Warning) telegrams.
- (i) Express State telegrams (Rule 146).
- (j) Express private and press telegrams (Rules 76 and 133).
- (k) Ordinary State telegrams (Rule 146).
- (l) Ordinary private and press telegrams (Rules 77 and 133).

75. Subject to the provisions of rules 74, 76 and 77 and inland telegrams shall be transmitted in the order in which they are received.

76. *Express Telegrams* shall have precedence over Ordinary telegrams in transmission, and shall be deliverable by messengers at any time during the day or night.

77. *Ordinary Telegrams* shall be transmitted in their turn after Express telegrams, and shall be deliverable by messengers only between 6 hours and time of closing of the telegraph office of destination, but save as provided in rule 141 not later than 23 hours.

78. (i) *Ordinary Telegrams* shall not be accepted in any telegraph office between 21 hours and 8 hours (between 9 p.m. and 8 a.m. Standard time) or on Sundays and Telegraph Holidays as will be declared in this behalf by the Director-General.

(ii) The booking of telegrams for offices in Burma, Ceylon, Pakistan and Portuguese India and State telegraph offices in Jammu and Kashmir shall be

subject to such restrictions as may be imposed by the Administrations concerned from time to time. These restrictions shall be notified in the Post and Telegraph Guide.

INTERRUPTION OF TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION.

Transmission in duplicate.

79. When owing to an interruption in telegraphic communication an inland telegram cannot be transmitted by the ordinary route between two telegraph offices, the office beyond which the interruption occurs, or an office situated further back, shall forward the telegram immediately by an alternative telegraph route or, if no such route is available, by special messenger or by post (*registered*, if possible).

80. If an inland telegram is retransmitted by means other than telegraphic, it shall be addressed by the retransmitting office either to the nearest telegraph office in a position to retransmit it, or to the office of destination, or to the addressee himself. As soon as communication is restored, the telegram shall be transmitted afresh by telegraph, unless its receipt has been already acknowledged, or unless, by reason of exceptional congestion of traffic, such retransmission should be obviously prejudicial to the service as a whole.

CANCELLATION.

81. The sender of an inland telegram or his authorised representative may on establishing his identity cancel the telegram at any time before transmission has begun, and in such case the charges paid, *less*, a fee of four annas, shall be at once returned. If the telegram is in course of transmission, or has already been despatched, it may be cancelled only by a paid service advice addressed under rule 154 to the office of destination. If in addition, the sender wishes to be informed by telegraph of the manner in which his request has been acted upon, he shall deposit the cost of the return telegram; otherwise he shall be informed by post. If the telegram has been delivered to the addressee, the latter shall be informed of its cancellation unless the service advice contains instructions to the contrary.

DELIVERY AT DESTINATION.

82. *According to Address and Order.*—Inland telegrams shall ordinarily be delivered at the residences of the addressees, or, if addressed “*telegraphe restanto*” or “*poste restante*” or “*care of telegraph office*” shall be kept at the telegraph office or post office, as the case may be, till called for. By the purchase of a window delivery ticket, rates for which shall be notified in the *Post and Telegraph Guide*, firms or individuals may have all telegrams addressed to them delivered to their peons or servants at the window of the telegraph office. Inland telegrams shall, in all cases, be delivered at, or forwarded to, their destinations in order of receipt.

83. An inland telegram addressed to a registered abbreviated address for which special instructions for delivery by telephone are registered (Rule 110) or addressed to a person by his telephone number (Rule 36) may be telephoned to the addressee. In other cases a telegram may, with the consent of the addressee, be delivered by telephone if this method of delivery is convenient to the telegraph office. Whenever delivery is made by telephone, a confirmatory copy of the telegram shall be sent to him by the first available post at the address given against the telephone number in the Telephone Directory.

84. *Free Delivery Limits.*—Inland telegrams shall be delivered free of charge within five miles of a telegraph office. Beyond this distance, telegrams shall be delivered either by post without additional charge, or by such other means as may have been arranged and paid for by the sender (Rules 115—128):

Provided that from railway telegraph offices at stations where the traffic is not sufficient to justify the maintenance of a special delivery staff, telegrams shall ordinarily be delivered by hand within the railway station limits only, and telegrams for places outside such limits shall ordinarily be delivered through the post.

85. If in any case owing to floods or to any other cause a place at which an inland telegram is to be delivered cannot be reached otherwise than by boat, the provisions of rule 88 shall apply.

86. *Persons to whom Telegrams may be delivered.*—An inland telegram taken to the addressee's place of residence may be delivered either to the addressee, to an adult member of his family, to any person in his service, to his lodgers or guests, or to the porter of the hotel or the house, unless the addressee has by written notice to the telegraph office named a special representative, or the sender has by writing on the telegram form the special instruction "MP" [Rule 18 (d)] requested delivery to the addressee in person. In the event last named the office of destination shall write the instruction "Addressee only" in full on the envelope and the telegram shall then be delivered to none other than the addressee.

87. *Open Delivery.*—The sender may by writing on the telegram form at the special instruction "Open" [Rule 18 (d)] request open delivery of the telegram, and in such case the instruction shall be reproduced on the addressee's copy of the telegram which shall be delivered without an envelope, simply folded, with the address written on the back.

88. *Telegrams to be kept till called for.*—When an inland telegram bears the special instruction "T. R." [Rule 18 (d)], it shall be delivered to the addressee or his duly authorised representative over the telegraph counter. Telegrams bearing the special instruction "GP" [Rule 18 (d)] shall be handed to the post office by the telegraph office of destination, and shall then, as regards delivery and period of preservation, be subject to the same rules as postal correspondence.

89. *Delivery on ships.*—(1) Inland telegrams addressed to passengers on board a vessel arriving at a port shall be delivered, if possible, before disembarkation.

(2) When an inland telegram has to be delivered on board a ship which cannot be reached without a boat (*i.e.*, when the ship is not alongside a wharf, pier or jetty) or at a place which cannot be reached without a boat, the boat-hire, if not prepaid by the sender, shall be paid by the addressee. If the sender has paid the boat-hire and wishes the telegram sent on board at night, the special instruction "BPD", or "BPDN" [Rule 18 (d)] shall be entered on the telegram form. Boat-hire prepaid but not expended shall be refunded on application in accordance with the provisions of rule 162.

Note.—Information regarding fixed express charges for boat-hire for certain places in India, in Burma or in Ceylon may be obtained from a telegraph office.

90. *Reply given to Messenger.*—Save in the case of delivery by the ordinary post, the messenger who delivers a telegram may be entrusted with a reply telegram, provided he be not retained for this purpose more than five minutes. The fact of a reply telegram having been given to the messenger, and the amount paid to him in respect thereof, shall be mentioned on the receipt signed for the original telegram.

91. *Undelivered Telegrams.*—When an inland telegram cannot be delivered, the telegraph office of destination shall send with the minimum of delay a service advice to the telegraph office of origin stating the cause of non-delivery and the amount of bearing charges, if any, unpaid at destination and payable by the sender. Such advice shall, where possible, be communicated to the sender by the telegraph office of origin.

Provided that no advice shall be sent under this rule in respect of a telegram posted under rule 85 and returned undelivered by the post office to the telegraph office which posted it, or in respect of telegrams addressed to await arrival, "poste restante", "telegraphie restante", "care of telegraph or post office" or "care of station master", except when a charge has to be collected, in which case a service advice of non-delivery shall be sent by post at the expiration of the period prescribed for the retention of such correspondence in rule 93.

92. If at the address given on the telegram the messenger is unable to attract the attention of any person to whom he is authorised, under the provisions of rule 87 to effect delivery, a notice shall be left by the messenger at such address advising the addressee of the arrival of the telegram and intimating that delivery may be obtained on application at the telegraph office. The telegram shall then be brought back to the telegraph office, to be delivered to the addressee or his representative upon application. If the addressee, duly advised as above of the arrival of a telegram, fails to take delivery within 48 hours, non-delivery shall be reported in accordance with rule 91.

93. *Unclaimed Telegrams*.—Inland telegrams unclaimed, or not delivered, shall be preserved for two weeks by the office of destination.

TELEGRAMS WITH SPECIAL SERVICES.

Prepaid Replies.

94. The sender of an inland private telegram, or of an inland State telegram addressed to a person other than a Government official may prepay the charge for a reply, but the amount so prepaid shall not be less than the minimum charge, for an ordinary telegram. The sender of a reply-paid telegram shall write the words "reply paid" in the space provided on the telegram form [Rules 18 (d) and 28]. Reply-paid telegrams shall not be accepted for Lhasa (Tibet).

95. (i) At the destination of a reply-paid inland telegram, the telegraph office shall deliver to the addressee a reply telegram form, entitling him, subject to the provisions of rule 101 to send free of charge from any telegraph office or receiving office in India, upto the value of the amount notified on the form as prepaid, a telegram to any destination in India, Burma, Ceylon, or Pakistan.

(ii) Two or more reply telegram forms issued in India may be used in payment of one inland telegram, but one reply telegram form shall not be used in payment of two or more telegrams.

(iii) Save as provided under rule 101, a reply telegram form may be used to prepay the cost of an inland telegram and its reply.

96. (i) If the cost of the telegram sent on the reply form exceeds the amount notified therein, the difference shall be paid in cash or stamps by the sender using the reply form (Rule 64).

(ii) If the amount notified on the reply telegram form exceeds the charge payable for the telegram sent, the difference, if it be not less than eight annas, shall be refunded to the sender of the original telegram on application made by him in accordance with the provisions of rule 162.

Provided that no refund shall be given on a reply telegram form which has been prepaid by another reply telegram form and not by cash or stamps.

97. An inland reply telegram form shall be available only for two months from the date of issue.

98. When the addressee has not made use of the reply telegram form or has refused it, the money deposited for the reply shall be refunded to the sender on application made by him in accordance with the provisions of rule 162.

99. In case of non-delivery of a reply-paid inland telegram, the reply telegram form shall remain attached to the telegram during the period of retention fixed by rule 93; on the expiry of that period, it shall be sent to the Telegraph Check Office to wait any application for refund of the amount prepaid that may be preferred by the sender according to rule 162.

100. When a reply-paid inland telegram is addressed to a place where there is telegraph office, the telegram and reply telegram form shall be forwarded to destination from the nearest telegraph office by ordinary post free of charge.

101. Prepayment for reply shall not be permitted in the case of an inland State telegram addressed to a Government official. In the case of an inland State telegram addressed to any other person, any sum deposited by the sender under rule 32 shall be utilised for no other purpose than to cover the cost of a return telegram to the sender of the original telegram.

COLLATED (OR REPEATED) TELEGRAM.

102. *Collation* means the repetition back to the transmitting office of the entire telegram (including the preamble) immediately upon its receipt by each office concerned in its transmission.

103. The sender of an inland telegram may, by writing on the telegram the special instruction "TC" [Rules 18 (d) and 29], require such telegram to be collated to ensure correctness.

104. Save as provided under rule 103 the charge for collation of an inland telegram shall be half the charge for an ordinary telegram of the same length.

105. Inland State telegram written in secret language other than those classed *Ordinary* and *Service* telegrams written in secret language shall invariably be collated, and no charge shall be made for collation of such telegrams. Inland State telegrams written in secret language and classed *Ordinary* shall be located on payment of the charges prescribed in rule 104.

NOTIFICATION OF DELIVERY.

106. The sender of an inland telegram may, by writing on the telegram form the special instruction "PO" [Rule 18(d)], require that the date and time at which the telegram has been delivered to the addressee be notified to him by ordinary telegram as soon as possible after its delivery.

107. (i) When an inland telegram requiring notification of delivery is forwarded to its final destination by post, or is deposited in the "*poste restante*" or is delivered into the care of a third party, the notification shall mention the date and time of such forwarding, deposit or delivery. When the telegram is addressed to a ship at sea, the notification shall be despatched by the coast or Semaphore Station and shall state the date and time of transmission of the telegram to the ship.

(ii) A notification of delivery may be addressed to the sender at any place named by him.

(iii) Notification of delivery shall be communicated to the sender immediately on its arrival at the office of origin, or the office indicated in the telegram.

108. The charge for a notification of delivery of an inland telegram shall be the minimum charge for an ordinary telegram and shall be pre-paid by the sender of the telegram.

109. When an inland telegram requiring notification of delivery cannot be delivered, a service advice reporting non-delivery shall be sent to the office of origin as laid down in rule 91 and the notification of delivery shall be sent only

if, at a later time within the period prescribed under-rule 93 for retention of the telegram, the telegram is delivered to the addressee. If at the expiration of the prescribed period, the telegram has not been delivered, the charge for the notification of delivery shall be refunded to the sender of the telegram on application made by him in accordance with the provisions of rule 162.

110. *Direction about Delivery.*—In offices for the time being declared by the Director General to be offices where delivery work is heavy, the same fee shall be levied for the registration of standing instructions regarding the delivery of telegrams during fixed hours as for the registration of an abbreviated address (*vide* Rule 40). In such offices if the fee for a registered abbreviated address has already been paid by the applicant, an extra fee of Rs. 5 yearly, or Rs. 2/8/0 half-yearly, as the case may be, shall be levied for the registration of each separate special delivery instruction, and a fee of Re. 1 for each change in any one of such instructions. The fees are payable also by officials of Government and officials of Part B States.

111. *Redirection.*—Inland telegrams may be redirected to a second address in India, in Burma, in Pakistan or in Ceylon either by an official of the telegraph office or by an agent of the addressee. When official redirection of telegrams is required a notice to that effect shall be given *in writing* to the telegraph office concerned, printed forms for the purpose being provided by the local telegraph office. The person giving such notice shall be responsible for any charges that may be incurred under this rule. No additional charge shall be levied for redirection if the new address is within the same town as the original address, but if the new address is in different town, the full rate for a telegram, according to the destination and class thereof, as prescribed in rule 60 shall, save in the cases hereinafter excepted, be charged for the redirection. In the case of messages redirected to Ceylon, pre-payment shall be compulsory: in other cases, if the sum due has not been paid at the office where the telegram has been redirected, the amount shall be recovered from the addressee before delivery.

112. Instructions left at the telegraph office regarding the readdressing or redirection of telegrams shall be deemed to be in force for one month only; if it is desired that they should remain in force beyond that period, instructions may be registered on payment of fees as provided under rule 110.

113. When a telegram has to be redirected to a second address without an order to transmit it by telegraph, the telegram shall, subject to the provisions of this rule, if redirected to any place to which the Indian postal rates apply, be posted as an unregistered-letter free of charge to its new destination, and a remark to this effect shall be added to the notice of non-delivery prescribed by rule 91.

MULTIPLE TELEGRAMS.

114. Multiple telegram means a telegram addressed to several persons in a locality served by one and the same telegraph office, or by different telegraph offices within the free delivery radius of a central telegraph office, or to the same person at several addresses in such locality.

115. The charge for a multiple telegram shall be the charge prescribed for a single telegram of the same class and length together with, for each address after the first, a copying calculated at the rate of 4 annas for any number of chargeable words not exceeding 100, 4 annas for every 100 chargeable words after the first 100, and 4 annas for the remaining chargeable words, if any.

116. Each copy of an inland multiple telegram delivered shall bear its own particular address only unless the sender has, by writing on the telegram the special instruction "CTA" [Rule 18 (d)], required the communication of all the addresses to each addressee; in the latter case each copy of the telegram delivered shall bear all the addresses.

TELEGRAMS TO BE DELIVERED BY POST OR SPECIAL MESSENGER.

117. *Post or Special Messenger*.—Inland telegrams addressed to places where there are no telegraph offices may be delivered at destination either by post or by special messenger according to the sender's instructions: provided that telegrams shall not be accepted for delivery by special messenger in Portuguese territory, or Lhasa, otherwise than from Government telegraph offices.

118. The address of inland telegrams to be conveyed beyond the telegraph lines shall be written in the manner shown below:—

(a) If the message is to be posted from the nearest telegraph office—

To—Sri Krishna Ghosh,
Sherghotty, *post* Gaya.

(b) If the message is to be sent by special messenger—

OFFICE OF ORIGIN AND SERVICE INSTRUCTIONS.

Calcutta=X. P. Rs. two.

To—Sri Krishna Ghosh,
Nynan, *Express* Hooghly Point.

119. Express or portorage charges on inland telegrams shall be prepaid by the sender. If the charges are fixed, the telegram shall bear the sender's special instruction "XP" [Rule 18 (d)]; if the charges are not fixed, the sender shall pay such sum as he thinks sufficient and the telegram shall bear the special instruction "XPR" [Rule 18 (d)]. If the sum deposited is found to be insufficient at the office of destination, the difference shall be recovered from the addressee.

Note.—Information regarding fixed, express or portorage charges for certain places in India, in Burma or in Ceylon may be obtained from any telegraph office.

120. On an inland telegram addressed to a place in India where there is no telegraph office, no charge shall be made for postage. Telegrams may be posted as registered letters on payment of the registration charges.

121. The telegraph office of destination may forward by post inland telegrams for addresses beyond the five mile limit, if—

(a) the telegram contains no directions as to the means of delivery to be employed, or

(b) delivery charges are due to be collected on such telegram from an addressee who has on a previous occasion refused to pay such charges.

122. The telegraph office of destination shall forward by post inland telegrams for addresses beyond the five mile limit:—

(a) when delivery by post has been requested by the sender (Rule 117) or by the addressee (Rule 111):

Provided that where the addressee has asked to have his telegrams delivered to him by special messenger, the office of destination may adopt this method of delivery for all telegrams addressed to him, whether they bear the instruction "*Post*" or not:

(b) when the telegraph office of destination has not a more rapid means of delivery at its disposal.

123. *Greetings Telegram* means a telegram accepted at a reduced rate on such festive or congratulatory occasions as may be notified in this behalf by the Director-General.

124. *Charge*.—The minimum charge for a greetings telegram for six words or less consisting of—

- | | |
|---|----------|
| (a) the name of the addressee and address | 4 words. |
| (b) greeting (indicated by a number) | 1 word. |
| (c) name of sender | 1 word. |

shall be as follows—

Class.	For delivery in India.	
	Charge.	Each additional word over four in the address and over one in the name of the sender.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Express	0 8 0	0 2 0
Ordinary	0 4 0	0 1 0

A Surcharge of annas eight (for Express) and annas four (for Ordinary) shall be levied in addition to these charges [Rule 63].

125. *Special Instruction*.—A greetings telegram shall bear no other special instruction [Rule 18 (d)] save, if desired, that relating to multiple telegrams, [Rules 114, 115 and 116.]

126. *Acceptance*.—The acceptance and delivery of greetings telegram festive or congratulatory, shall be restricted to departmental and combined offices and to the telegraph offices under the Jammu and Kashmir State. Greetings telegram classed *Ordinary* shall not be accepted on Sundays or on telegraph holidays as may be declared in this behalf by the Director General or during the period when the booking of ordinary telegrams is suspended. This class of telegrams shall not be accepted at or addressed to telegraph offices under the Portuguese Government, or to railway and canal telegraph offices.

127. *Order of Transmission*.—Greetings telegram shall be transmitted in turn with Express and Ordinary private telegrams as the case may be.

128. *Text*.—Stock phrases indicated by a number containing greetings appropriate to each occasion shall be made available to the sender for use in the text of these telegrams. The sender shall select a suitable phrase from the list of stock phrases and shall either write the number only, corresponding to the selected greetings, or the selected greetings in full. In the latter case, the telegraph office shall substitute the corresponding number as shown in the list of stock phrases.

129. *Delivery*.—Greetings telegram shall be delivered in specially printed forms and envelopes after the number of the stock phrase has been deciphered into the full plain language phrase corresponding with the number received. It shall

take its turn for purposes of delivery with Express and Ordinary private telegrams as the case may be.

130. *Acceptance and Delivery under the Phonogram System.*—Greetings telegram shall be accepted by telephone for onward transmission, but shall not be delivered by telephone. If the address contains a telephone number, the telegram shall be delivered according to the address against the number in the Telephone Directory.

PRESS TELEGRAMS

131. Inland press telegram means :—

- (1) an inland telegram containing only intelligence clearly intended for publication in a registered newspaper and addressed, by means of its registered title and town of registration, to a newspaper or news agency the name of which has been registered by the Director-General :

Provided that such telegram may contain also, written within brackets at the beginning or end of the text, instructions relating to the publication of the telegram not exceeding in length 10 words or 5 per cent. of the number of chargeable words in the telegram, whichever is less, or

- (2) an inland telegram from or to a newspaper or news agency by its registered title (but not by the name or designation of a person connected with its publication or management) to or from any of its correspondents or employees by name or designation or both, on the subject of a press telegram actually received from; or despatched by, such correspondent or employee, or
- (3) an inland telegram to an official of the Telegraph Department on matters of Press business from a newspaper or news agency by its registered title only, or
- (4) an inland telegram to an officer of any Government in India from a registered news agency duly authorised in this behalf by the Central Government, or
- (5) an inland telegram to any person from the Meteorological officer at Poona Calcutta or New Delhi containing a summary for public information of reports received from weather observation stations, or
- (6) an inland telegram containing intelligence of broadcasting, and no other matter :—
 - (a) from a registered news agency, or from an officer of the All-India Radio for the time being duly authorised in this behalf by the Central Government, to another such officer, or
 - (b) from a registered news agency to an officer for the time being authorised as aforesaid of the broadcasting service of Part B State.

132. For the receipt only of press telegrams at press rates each authorised newspaper, periodical publications, news agency or broadcasting station may have an abbreviated address registered free of charge.

133. Subject to the exceptions and conditions contained in rules 134, 135 and 136 inland press telegrams shall be accepted for transmission at the special press rates shown below, namely :—

I.—For delivery in India.

Class.	Charges for any number of words not exceeding 50 excluding the address.	Charge for each additional five words after the first 50 words.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Express	1 0 0	0 2 0
Ordinary	0 8 0	0 1 0

II.—For delivery in Ceylon.

Class.	Charge for any number of words not exceeding 32 excluding the address.	Charge for each additional four words after the first 32 words.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Express	1 0 0	0 2 0
Ordinary		

III.—For delivery in Burma.

Class	Charge for any number of words not exceeding 40 excluding the address.	Charge for each additional five words after the first 40 words.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Express	2 0 0	0 4 0
Ordinary	1 0 0	0 2 0

IV.—For delivery in Pakistan.

Class	Charge for any number of words not exceeding 40 excluding the address.	Charge for each additional five words after the first 40 words.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Express	2 0 0	0 4 0
Ordinary	1 0 0	0 2 0

134. The special press rates prescribed under rule 133 shall not apply to :—

- (1) telegrams for transmission to Lhasa (Tibet);
- (2) Telegrams for transmission from or to licensed telegraph offices or through an intermediate licensed telegraph office :

Provided that railway telegraph offices may, subject to the requirements of Railway business, accept press telegrams for transmission at press rates within the limits of their respective Railways.

135. The admission of press telegrams for transmission at the special press rates prescribed under rule 133 shall be subject to the fulfilment, by the news agency concerned and by its correspondents and employees, of the following conditions :—

- (1) A news agency shall, on registration, and annually thereafter, submit to the Director-General a list of its *bonafide* subscribers to whom it issues news.

NOTE.—Form of application for registration may be obtained at any Government telegraph office.

- (2) Press telegrams admitted for transmission at press rates shall not, before publication in a newspaper, be communicated to an unregistered newspaper, or to any private individual or to any establishment such as a club, cafe, hotel or exchange.
- (3) A copy of every newspaper in which a press telegram is published shall on demand, be furnished to the telegraph office from which such press telegram was delivered.

136. Inland press telegrams for transmission at press rates shall conform to the following conditions :—

- (1) Such telegrams shall be written in plain language in English, but ordinary English words may be abbreviated. Telegrams in any Indian languages prevalent either in the place of origin or of destination shall also be accepted provided they are written in Roman script. *
- (2) Long telegrams shall be divided into pages of about 75 words each ; such pages shall be numbered consecutively and each of them, except the last, shall conclude with the special instruction "MTF" Rule 18 (d) ; the last page shall conclude with the special instruction "End of message". The name of the sender shall be written at the top of each page, and the last word of each page shall be repeated at the top of the next page.
- (3) The interval between the handing in of the different pages of one and the same telegram shall not exceed one hour. When this interval is exceeded, the first page handed in thereafter shall be treated as commencing a fresh telegram.
- (4) When possible, previous notice shall be given at the telegraph office concerned, of an intention to send a press telegram of greater length than 1,000 words. Such notice shall contain the following particulars :—
 - (a) probable time at which telegram will be handed in,
 - (b) probable length of telegram,
 - (c) addresses to which telegram is to be sent.

- (5) In the case of press telegrams addressed to more than one newspaper or news agency, the full list of addresses shall be required to be furnished with the first page only.

137. In inland telegrams accepted for transmission at press rates the address, the sender's name and all full-stops shall be transmitted free of charge. The transmission of signs of punctuation other than full-stops shall be governed by the ordinary rules.

MULTIPLE PRESS TELEGRAMS.

138. The charge for an inland press telegram addressed to several persons in a locality served by one and the same telegraph office, or by different telegraph offices within the free delivery radius of a Central telegraph office, or to the same person at several addresses in such locality, shall be the charge for a single inland press telegram of the same class and length together with, for each address after the first, a copying fee calculated at the rate of 5 annas for any number of chargeable words not exceeding 100 and 1 anna for each additional 20 words or part thereof.

For Inland press telegrams to several addresses within India served by different telegraph offices not within the free delivery radius of a Central Telegraph Office, the charges will be :—

- (i) For the first address in the first telegraph office : as for a single inland press telegram under rule 133.
- (ii) for the first address in the second telegraph office : three fourth of the charges in (i) above.
- (iii) for the first address in the third telegraph office : half of the charges in (i) above : and]
- (iv) for the first address in the fourth and subsequent telegraph offices one fourth of the charges in (i) above.

For each address after the first in all telegraph offices copying fee calculated at the rate of five annas for any number of chargeable words not exceeding 100 and 1 anna for each additional 20 words or part thereof shall be chargeable.]

FLASH PRESS TELEGRAMS.

139. (a) Flash Press Telegram means an inland press telegram with a higher priority over 'express' private telegrams and limited to a maximum of 75 words excluding the name and address of the sender.]

(b) The class prefix for such telegrams shall be "FXQ" for prepaid telegrams and "BG FXQ" for bearing messages.

(c) The indicator "*Flash*" shall be written by the sender before the address and shall be transmitted free.

(d) The charge for such telegrams shall be the same as for inland 'express' private telegrams.

140. *Press Telegrams accepted without Prepayment.*—(1) Inland press telegrams may be accepted without prepayment in cases in which the newspaper or news agency concerned has obtained previous sanction from the Director General and has deposited in cash or in Government promissory notes or in Post Office cash certificates or National Saving Certificate or has furnished a letter of guarantee in the form set out in rule 68 from a bank approved by the Director General in this behalf as security for, a sum of money calculated as below :—

(a) *If the accounts are to be rendered monthly.*—The equivalent, of eight weeks, transactions subject to a minimum of Rs. 50.

(b) *If the accounts are to be rendered fortnightly.*—The equivalent of six weeks' transactions subject to a minimum of Rs. 50.

(2) If at any time the amount of transactions exceeds the deposit, a proportionate increase in the deposit may be demanded from the newspaper or news agency concerned.

(3) A fee for the upkeep of such accounts shall be levied by the Telegraph Check Office at the rate of three per cent. on the amount of such accounts.

(4) Accounts for such telegram and fees shall be rendered monthly or fortnightly, as the case may be, by the *Officer-in-Charge of the Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta*, and shall be paid within one week of the date on which they are received.

141. Inland press telegrams for transmission at press rates shall be subject to the ordinary rules in respect of hours for acceptance at telegraph offices, but such telegrams, whether ordinary or express, shall be sent out for delivery as soon as received at the office of destination.

142. If a telegram which has been transmitted at press rates is subsequently found not to comply with the conditions prescribed by the rules for the acceptance of telegrams at press rates, a sum equal to the difference between the charge for such telegram at the press rates and the charge at the full rate shall be demanded by the telegraph office concerned from the sender or receiver, as the case may be, who shall immediately pay the same.

STATE TELEGRAMS.

143. *Classification and Order of Priority for State Telegrams.*—(1) The following classification indicates in descending order the priority which regulates the disposal of State telegrams :—

- (i) SVH ;
- (ii) MOST IMMEDIATE ;
- (iii) OPERATIONS IMMEDIATE ;
- (iv) IMMEDIATE ;
- (v) IMPORTANT.

(2) Officers empowered to send State telegrams authorised in this behalf by the Director-General, may use these priority indications and obtain for their telegrams precedence over all telegrams of a lower indication awaiting disposal. Telegrams in the course of transmission shall not be interrupted except to prevent delay in disposal of telegrams classed "IMMEDIATE" or higher priority.

(3) These indications shall be written immediately before the address of the telegram and will be transmitted free.

(4) Telegrams bearing the same priority indication shall be disposed of in the order in which they are booked.

(5) The above priority indications shall operate in respect of telegrams to Burma, Ceylon and Pakistan and also of foreign telegrams whilst within Indian limits.

144. *Charges.*—MOST IMMEDIATE, OPERATIONS IMMEDIATE, IMMEDIATE, WEATHER IMMEDIATE AND IMPORTANT inland telegrams shall be charged at double the rates for Express telegrams.

TELEGRAMS RELATING TO THE SAFETY OF HUMAN LIFE.

145. Telegrams relating to the safety of human life in maritime or aerial navigation shall bear the service instruction "SVH" written by the sender or the office of origin, and telegrams so written shall be given priority in transmission above "Most Immediate" priority telegrams. Such telegrams shall be delivered to the addressee at once by the office of delivery. Every office which receives a telegram of this category classed either as a state telegram, or a service telegram, or a Meteorological telegram, shall handle it with top most priority at all stages.

PERSONS ENTITLED TO SEND STATE TELEGRAMS.

146. The following persons shall be entitled to send Inland State Telegrams subject to the conditions noted against each :—

- (1) All persons in the service of the Government (except those who are on leave), provided that the telegrams sent by them relate solely to the business of Government.
- (2) The Registrars of the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, Patna, Delhi, Lucknow, Agra, Andhra, Annamalai and the Punjab, provided that the telegrams sent by them relate solely to the business of the University.
- (3) The Presidents of the District Educational Councils in the Madras State and their Secretaries, provided that the telegrams sent by them relate solely to the business of the Council.
- (4) The Astronomer in charge of the G. V. Juggarao Observatory, Visakhapatnam, provided that the telegrams sent by him relate solely to the business of the Observatory.
- (5) The Chairman of the Board of Trustees for the Hospital for Mental Diseases at Ranchi and the Superintendent of the said Hospital, provided that the telegrams sent by them relate solely to the business of the Hospital.
- (6) The Secretary of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, provided that the telegrams sent by him relate solely to the business of the Committee.
- (7) Honorary Assistant Registrars of Co-operative Societies in the Madras State provided that the telegrams sent by them relate solely to the business of the Societies.
- (8) Honorary Organisers of Panchayats in the Madras State, provided that the telegrams sent by them relate solely to the business of the Panchayats.
- (9) Honorary Organisers of Co-operative Societies in the Bombay State, provided that the telegrams sent by them relate solely to the business of the Societies.
- (10) The Governor, Deputy Governor and Chief Accountant of the Reserve Bank of India, the Secretary to the Central Board of the said Bank, Managers of the said Bank at Bombay, Calcutta, Kanpur, Madras and Delhi, and the Deputy Controller, Exchange Control Department of the said Bank, provided that the telegrams sent by them relate solely to business with which the Central Government is directly concerned.
- (11) The Secretary, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, provided that the telegrams sent by him relate solely to the business of the Council.
- (12) The Station Superintendents of the British Overseas Airways Corporation at Rajsamand (Udaipur) and Madhosagar (Gwalior), provided that the telegrams sent by them relate to matters affecting the safe navigation of aircraft, and at places other than aerodrome, the pilots of all air lines operating in India, provided that telegrams sent by them relate solely to cases of emergency such as forced landing of aircraft on the service away from an aerodrome.
- (13) The State Engineer and the subordinate in charge of the landing ground at Bhuj, provided that the telegrams sent by them relate solely to matters affecting the safety of aircraft.

(14) The Electrical Chargeman, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, Rewari, provided that the telegrams relate to the maintenance and operation of the air route beacon at Rewari.

(15) The General Manager of a Railway or the Deputy General Manager, or the Secretary; or any other officer at the head quarters of a Railway specially authorised in this behalf by the General Manager.

147. *Language*.—Inland State telegrams may in all cases be expressed in secret language (e.g., Code or Cipher, or both) [Rule 23], but a combination in the same telegram of figures and letters, having a secret meaning, shall not be permitted.

148. *Special Instruction and Payment*.—(1) Inland State telegrams other than Weather telegrams sent on behalf of the Meteorological Department, shall have the special instruction "State" inserted by the sender.

(2) Subject to the provisions of rule 149, inland State telegrams shall be paid for prior to despatch at the rates fixed for private telegrams, by means of service postage stamps, or by impressions of licensed franking machine, or in cash.

149. *State Telegrams without Prepayment*.—(1) Inland State telegrams may be accepted without prepayment, at such departmental telegraph offices as the Director-General may specify in this behalf, from any Government official whose average expenditure on telegrams is Rs. 1,000 or more per month, on the condition that settlement of all charges due on such telegrams shall be made monthly by cash payments into the local treasury, and that a fee for the upkeep of accounts shall be paid by the sender at the rate of twelve annas for each complete batch of 25 telegrams despatched by the sender and twelve annas for the remainder of such telegrams if any. Inland State telegrams sent on behalf of the Meteorological Department shall be accepted without prepayment at all Government telegraph offices.

(2) The rule regarding prepayment (Rule 148) may be relaxed for express telegrams in case of great emergency, but in any such case it shall be the duty of the sender to ascertain the charges due, and to pay them into the telegraph office within 24 hours.

(3) The rule regarding prepayment (Rule 148) may further be relaxed by the Director-General in times of great emergency at the specific request of any State Government, for inland State telegrams, on the condition that settlement of all charges including the fee referred to in sub-rule (1) for the upkeep of accounts shall be made by means of service postage stamps through the Postmaster-General of the Circle concerned.

150. *At Railway Telegraph Offices*.—Except in cases of emergency State telegrams shall not be accepted at railway telegraph offices at places where there is also a Government telegraph office.

151. *Abbreviated Addresses*.—The conditions for the registration of abbreviated addresses laid down in rule 40 shall not, save in respect of the charging of fees, apply to the abbreviated addresses of Government officials. Such addresses shall, on application being made, be registered on payment of fees prescribed in clause (xi) of rule 40, but, in the case of an abbreviated address required to be registered at more than one telegraph office, a single fee only shall be charged irrespective of the number of offices at which registration is required. The addresses shall be registered without any restriction as to the number of words or letters used.

SERVICE TELEGRAMS AND SERVICE ADVICES.

152. "*Service Telegram*" means—

- (a) a telegram sent free on the service of the Government Department of Posts and Telegraphs, or
- (b) a telegram sent free on the service of certain foreign Governments notified by the Central Government.

153. "*Service Advice*" means a telegraphic communication between one telegraph office and another in respect of a telegram already transmitted or in course of transmission between such offices.

154. During the period of preservation of records in telegraph offices (Rule 164) the sender or the addressee of any inland telegram already transmitted or in course of transmission, or the authorised representative of either of them may, if their identity and, in the case of agents, their authority, is satisfactorily established, have information obtained or instructions given by telegraph about such telegram. Such person shall deposit the cost of the telegram conveying the request and of reply telegram if one is needed, such telegram and reply being classed Express or Ordinary at the sender's option:

Provided that, when the addressee asks for repetition of a telegram received by him, he shall pay the charge for the transmission of a telegram (*Express or Ordinary* at his option) to cover the cost of the number of words to be repeated and no further charge shall be made for a reply :

Provided, further, that when a Government official asks for the repetition of a telegram received by him in his official capacity, he shall not be required to prepay the charge for transmission referred to in this rule, but if no error of the telegraph service is revealed by the repetition, he shall be required to pay such charge.

155. A telegram sent at the request of the addressee, in order to obtain the repetition of a passage suspected to be erroneous, shall be deemed always to imply a telegraphic reply of the same class as the telegram making the request, and the insertion of the instruction "Reply Paid" shall not be necessary. In other cases in which a telegraphic reply is desired, the instruction "Reply Paid" shall be inserted in the telegram conveying the request.

156. The rectification or cancellation of telegrams, and all other communications addressed to a telegraph office in respect of telegrams already transmitted or in course of transmission, shall be effected solely by means of service advices at the expense of the person making the demand.

157. The charges paid for service advices necessitated by errors of the Telegraph Service shall be refunded upon application made in accordance with the provisions of rule 162.

158. When the words of which repetition is requested are indistinctly written, the office of origin shall, before giving a repetition, make inquiry of the sender or, if the sender cannot be found, shall add to the repetition a note "Writing doubtful".

159. When the repetition relates to a telegram which has reached a telegraph office of origin from the sender by telephone or by a private telegraph wire, that office may, before giving a repetition, ask the sender to repeat the words in question. In such case, if one or more of the words thus repeated are not the same as the words in the telegram, the telegraph office shall give the desired repetition as corrected by the sender, but may add to the text of the service advice "not service fault" and the charge for repetition shall not in such case be refunded.

REFUNDS.

160. Refunds in respect of charges paid on Inland State, or private telegrams shall, in the cases and to extent mentioned below and upon application or complaint made in accordance with the provisions of rule 162, be payable to the person by whom such charge was originally paid, namely :—

- (1) A refund of the full charge paid for every telegram which, through the default of the Telegraph Service, has failed to reach its destination.
- (2) A refund of the full charge paid for every telegram which, through the fault of the Telegraph Service, has been subjected to serious delay.
- (3) A refund on the full charge paid for every collated telegram (Rule 102) which, owing to errors made in transmission, has manifestly failed to accomplish its object, unless the errors have been rectified by paid service advice under rule 154. No refund shall be granted in respect of errors made in the transmission of uncollated telegrams.
- (4) A refund of the full amount of every sum prepaid for a reply (Rule 94) when the addressee has not made use of the reply telegram form or has refused it (Rule 98), or, if the reply telegram form has been used, a refund of the difference, provided such difference be not less than eight annas, between the sum prepaid for the reply telegram and the sum chargeable for the telegram actually sent on the reply form (Rule 96).
- (5) A refund of the full amount of every sum prepaid for a reply to a telegram which has not been delivered (Rule 99).
- (6) A refund of the full charge paid for every telegram with prepaid reply which has obviously not been able to fulfil its object owing to a service irregularity which justifies the repayment of the charges for the reply.
- (7) A refund of the full charge paid for every prepaid reply which has obviously not been able to fulfil its object owing to a service irregularity which justifies the repayment of the charges for the original telegram.
- (8) A refund of the special charges for any special service which has not been performed.
- (9) Save as provided by rule 159 a refund of the full charge paid for every paid service advice sent under rule 154 if the repetition shows that the word or words repeated were originally transmitted incorrectly.
- (10) A refund of the full charge for every paid service advice sent under rules 154—157 and necessitated by an error of the Telegraph Service.
- (11) A refund of the value of excess stamps affixed by the sender (Rule 73).
- (12) A refund of the charge paid for a telegram cancelled before transmission less a fee of four annas (Rule 81).

161. In case of a partial refund in respect of an inland multiple telegram (Rule 114), the charge paid for each copy shall be deemed to be the quotient obtained by dividing by the number of addresses the total charge paid for the multiple telegram.

162. (1) Complaints respecting inland telegrams and claims for refund involving complaints against the service shall be made to the Director General or to the appropriate Postmaster-General, and claims for refund which do not involve complaint against the service shall be made to the Officer-in-Charge of the Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta :

Provided that claims for refunds on account of (1) paid service advices (Rule 154), (2) overcharges or telegrams stamped in excess by the sender (Rule 73) or (3) telegrams stamped and cancelled before transmission has begun (Rule 81), may, if made within seven days from the date of the telegram, be presented at the departmental telegraph office or combined office at which such advice or telegram was handed in. The unutilised late fee amount shall be treated as overcharge.

(2) Every such claim or complaint shall be accompanied by documentary evidence of the nature specified below, namely :—

- (a) in case of non-delivery or of delay, the receipt (Rule 67) granted for the telegram and a written statement from the addressee ;
- (b) in case of alteration or omission, the copy of the telegram delivered to the addressee ;
- (c) in case of an unused reply telegram form (Rule 98) the reply telegram form delivered to the addressee ;
- (d) in case of paid service advices (Rule 154) the receipt for the repetition message and the correction memorandum granted in connection therewith by the telegraph office of delivery ;
- (e) in all other cases, the receipt (Rule 67) granted for the telegram.

(3) No claim for refund shall be considered unless received by the appropriate Officer within two months from the date of the telegram in respect of which the claim is made.

163. *State or Private.*—When no doubt exists that an overcharge has been made on an inland State or Private telegram by the mistake of an official at any telegraph office, the overcharge shall be at once refunded by such office.

RECORDS.

164. *Period of Preservation.*—The originals of inland telegrams, and all documents relating to them shall be kept for seven days only in Government telegraph offices, and shall then be sent to the Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta where they shall be preserved for three months from the beginning of the month following that in which the telegram was handed in, and in the absence of any application under rule 169 shall then be destroyed:

Provided that inland telegrams from offices situated on the Frontier beyond Kashmir and from offices specified by the Director General in that behalf shall be so preserved for four months.

165. *Inspection of Originals.*—Originals or copies of telegrams may be shown only to the sender, or to the addressee or to the authorised representative of either of them on proof, if required, of the identity of such persons. A charge of eight annas shall be made for such inspection.

166. *Copies.*—The sender or the addressee of an inland telegram or the authorised representative of either may, on application to the telegraph office within seven days, or to the *Officer-in-Charge of the Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta*, within the period of preservation (Rule 164) be furnished with a certified copy of the original telegram, or of the copy as delivered at destination if a copy of the latter has been retained.

167. The charge for every copy furnished in conformity with rule 167 shall be four annas for any number of words not exceeding 100, four annas for every complete 100 words after the first 100, and four annas for the remaining words, if any.

168. Every application for a copy shall contain such particulars as may be necessary for tracing the telegram to which the application relates.

169. *Extended Preservation.*—On the ground of pending or contemplated judicial proceedings, application may, within the period prescribed for the preservation of telegrams, be made by an interested party to the *Officer-in-Charge of the Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta*, for the further preservation of any specified inland telegram. Upon receipt of such application such telegram shall be preserved for a period of three months beyond the date on which it would become due for destruction under rule 164 at the expiration of this further period, the telegram shall, in default of a renewed application, be destroyed. The duty of the Telegraph Department shall be confined to making the search and preserving the telegram if found, and no information as to the result of the search shall be furnished, nor shall any telegram preserved under this rule be produced except on the order of a Court of law or other competent authority.

170. *Fees for searching for Telegrams.*—Should the particulars furnished be insufficient to enable the Check Office or the telegraph office as the case may be, at once to trace a telegram which is the subject of an application under rule 166 or rule 169, search shall be undertaken only upon payment of the fee prescribed below, namely :—

	Rs.
For searching either the sent or the received telegrams of one telegraph office for one day	2
For searching both the sent and the received telegrams of one telegraph office of one day	3

PART III

RULES FOR FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.

General

171. "*Foreign Telegram*" means any telegram the disposal of which involves transmission to or from any telegraph office beyond the limits of India, Pakistan, Burma, Ceylon, Nepal and Lhasa (Tibet).

172. *Acceptance of Foreign Telegrams.*—Foreign telegrams shall be accepted at all Government telegraph offices, at railway telegraph offices specified in this behalf in the *Post and Telegraph Guide* and, when fully prepaid in postage stamps, may be accepted at military field telegraph offices.

173. Foreign telegrams other than Press telegrams (Rules 324 to 333) may be telephoned by telephone subscribers, for onward transmission without prepayment, to such departmental telegraph offices and combined offices as the Director-General may authorise in this behalf on condition that all charges (Rule 225) due on such telegrams shall be paid for on the Deposit Account system [Rule 68] or in postage stamps affixed to the confirmatory copy of the telegram which shall be returned to the telegraph office with the postage stamps affixed within a period of five days from the date of its receipt. Foreign reply telegram forms shall be accepted in lieu of postage stamps subject to the provision of Rules 270 to 273.

174. *Objectionable Telegrams.*—Telegraph offices shall refuse to accept or forward any foreign private telegram or radio-telegram or any part thereof which appears dangerous to the security of the State, or contrary to the laws of the country, to public order, or decency. Any telegraph office, other than the telegraph office of origin, exercising this control shall immediately advise the telegraph office of origin except in cases where such advice may appear dangerous to the security of the State. In cases of doubt the matter shall be referred by the

officer in charge of the telegraph office to a Secretary to Government or other officer nominated by the State Government from time to time for this purpose, if the office is located at a seat of Government, or the Chief Civil or Military Officer, if the office is located elsewhere.

175. Government telegrams, telegrams relating to safety of life at sea or in the air and service telegrams shall be entitled to transmission as of right. Telegraph offices shall exercise no control over these telegrams.

176. (1) Any telegraph office shall refuse to deliver foreign telegrams addressed to a telegraphic re-forwarding agency which is known to be organised with the object of enabling the correspondence of third parties to evade the full payment of the charges due for transmission without intermediate retransmission between the office of origin and the office of ultimate destination. Offices refusing to deliver under this sub-rule shall at once inform the foreign telegraph office of origin.

(2) Foreign telegrams which have been re-forwarded by such an agency shall likewise be stopped by the office of ultimate destination.

(3) No foreign telegram addressed to a telegraphic re-forwarding agency shall be accepted by a telegraph office when it has been notified of the existence of that agency.

(4) Any telegraph office shall refuse to forward foreign telegrams which it receives from abroad by any means whatever (post, telegraph, telephone or otherwise) to be re-forwarded by telegraph with the object of enabling these telegrams to evade the full payment of the charge due for the whole distance. Offices refusing to forward under this sub-rule shall inform the foreign telegraph office of origin.

MODE OF WRITING.

177. No letters, characters or devices shall be included in a foreign telegraphic message except those shown as admissible under this rule, namely :—

(a) Letters.

A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z, E'.

(b) Figures.

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0.

NOTE.—There are no telegraphic signals for Roman numerals.

(c) Signs of punctuation, etc.

Full stop (.), Comma (,), Colon (:), Note of interrogation (?), Apostrophe (') Hyphen or desh (-), Brackets of signs of a parenthesis (), Bar of division (/).

(d) Special Instructions and Conventional signs.

French	Abbreviated form	English meaning
Urgent	Urgent .	Urgent (Rule 268).
Réponse payée x	RPx . .	Reply paid x Rupees (Rule 269).
Collationnement	TC . .	Collation or repetition (Rule 276).
Accusé de réception télégraphique (télégramme avec.)	PC . .	Telegram with telegraphic notification of delivery (Rule 279).
Acusé de réception postal (télégramme avec.)	PCP . .	Telegram with postal notification of delivery (Rule 279).

(d) *Special Instructions and Conventional signs—contd.*

French	Abbreviated form	English meaning
Exprés	Express	Special messenger (Rule 303).
Exprés payé	XP	Special messenger paid (Rule 302).
Jour	Jour	To be delivered during the day only (Rule 252).
Nuit	Nuit	To be delivered at night (Rule 252).
Poste	Poste	Post (Rules 253 and 305).
Poste recommandée	PR	Post registered (Rule 305).
Poste-Avion	PAV	Air Mails (Rule 305).
Mains propres	MP	To be delivered into the hands of the addressee himself (Rule 257).
Télégraphe restant	TR	To be kept at telegraph office till called for (Rules 250 and 263).
Poste restante	GP	To be kept at post office till called for (Rules 250 and 264).
Poste restante recommandée	GPR	To be registered and kept at post office till called for (Rule 255).
X Adresses	TMx	x Addresses (Rule 292).
Communiquer toutes les adresses	CTA.	Communicate all addresses (Rule 296).
x Jours	Jx	x Days (Rule 321).
Presse	Press	Press [Rule 326 (5)].
Télégramme de ou pour la Nations.	Priority Nations.	Telegrams from or to the United Nations (Rule 355).
Télégramme à remettre sur formulaire de luxe.	LX	Telegram to be delivered on a deluxe form (Rule 310).
Télégramme réexpédié à toute autre adresse.	Redirected from	Telegram redirected to any other address (Rule 288).
ST auquel la réponse est donnée par lettre ordinaire.	Letter	ST to which the reply is to be given by ordinary letter (Rule 363).
ST auquel la réponse est donnée par lettre recommandée.	Letter RCM.	ST to which the reply is to be given by registered letter (Rule 363).
Retransmission d'un radio-télégramme par les stations de bord.	RM	Retransmission of a radio-telegram by a ship or aircraft station.
Télégramme météorologique à tarif réduit.	OBS.	Meteorological telegram at reduced rate (Rule 334).
Télégramme à transmettre obligatoirement par téléphone.	TFX	Telegram of which delivery by telephone is compulsory (Rule 192).
Télégramme Semaphore	SEM	Semaphoric telegram (Rule 315).
Lettre-télégramme	LT or LTF.	Letter telegram (Rules 336 and 338).

(e) The multiplication sign (\times) may be used but will be replaced in transmission by the letter X, which will be counted as one character in the group in which it appears. Groups and symbols such as 30^a, 1^o, 2^o,

(b) 1' (minute), 1" (second) etc. cannot be reproduced in transmission, but senders may substitute for them an equivalent which can be telegraphed, *e.g.*, for the expressions quoted above, 30 power a (or firstly, secondly, B. in dien ord, 1 minute, 1 second, etc.)

(f) Notwithstanding anything contained in this rule if the expressions 30A, 30B. etc., 30., 30. etc. 30 bis, 30 ter, etc., 30i, 30ii, etc. 30¹, 30², etc., indicating a house number appear in an address, the counter clerk shall separate the number from the letters or figures accompanying it by an oblique bar, which for the purpose of calculating the charge, shall not be counted as a character in the group of figures or letters composing the house number, whether the sender has or has not written the bar on the copy tendered for transmission.

(g) Ordinal numbers composed of figures and letters, such as 30^{me}, 25th, etc. shall be transmitted in the form 30^{me}, 25th etc.

178. *Erasures, etc.*—Every footnote, insertion, erasure, elimination or correction in a foreign telegram presented for transmission shall be initialed by the sender or by his representative in token of approval.

LANGUAGE

179. Save as provided by rule 340 the text of foreign telegrams may be expressed in plain language or in secret language. These languages may be used alone or in combination with the other:

Provided that telegrams shall be written only in plain language if intended for transmission to countries notified in the Tariff Table of the *Post and Telegraph Guide* as countries which refuse to accept telegrams written wholly or partly in secret language.

PLAIN LANGUAGE TELEGRAMS.

180. "Plain language" means in the case of foreign telegrams language expressed in characters admissible under rule 177 and offering an intelligible meaning in one or more of the languages specified below, each word and each expression having the meaning normally assigned to it in the language to which it belongs namely:—

Abyssian.	Esperanto.	Japanese.	Russian.
Afrikaans.	Estonian.	Latin.	Ruthenian.
Albanian.	Finnish.	Letton.	Serbo-Croatia
Amaric.	Flomish.	Lithuanian.	Slovanian.
Annamite.	Foroon.	Luxembourgais.	Servien.
Ara bic.	French.	Malagasy.	Siamese.
Armenian.	Georgien.	Malay.	Slavonic.
Blanc-Russian.	German.	Maltese.	Slovakian.
Bulgarian.	Greek.	Maori.	Spanish.
Castilian.	Greenlandish.	Norwegian.	Swahili.
Catalonian.	Haoussa.*	Ouolo.	Swedish.
Chinese.	Hebrew	Ouzbeck.	Tahitian.
	Hindi		
Croatian.	Hungarian.	Pashto.	Tongan.*
Czech.	Ibo*.	Polish.	Turkish.
Czechoslovakian.	Icelandic.	Portuguese.	Ukrainian.
Danish	Iranian.	Romanche.	Welsh.
Dutch	Irish	Roumanian.	Yoruba.*
English.	Italian.		

* For radio-telegrams only.

181. "Telegram in plain language" means a telegram of which the text is wholly in plain language. The character of a telegram in plain language is not changed by the presence of—

- (a) Numbers written in letters or figures or groups composed either of letters or of figures, provided that these numbers and groups have no secret meaning;
- (b) arbitrary or abbreviated addresses;
- (c) commercial marks, trade marks, designations of goods, arbitrary technical terms used to denote machines or parts of machines, reference numbers or indications and other expressions of the same kind, provided that these marks, designations, technical terms, reference numbers or indications, and expressions are shown in a catalogue available to the public, or in a price list, invoice, bill of lading or similar document. These marks, designations may, exceptionally, be composed of letters, figures, and signs;
- (d) exchange of market quotations;
- (e) groups representing meteorological observations or forecasts;
- (f) abbreviations in current use in ordinary or commercial correspondence such as *rsvp*, *foh*, *cif*, *caf*, *syv*, *c/o*, *b/l*, or any similar expression the meaning of which is understood in the telegraph office of origin, and
- (g) a single check word or check number placed at the beginning of the text and not exceeding five letters or five figures in length.

Provided that in telegrams originating in or destined for China, the text may be expressed wholly by means of groups of four figures taken from the official telegraph dictionary of the Chinese Administration.

182. In foreign private telegrams in any language other than plain English, the sender shall certify at the foot of the telegram form (or at the back if more convenient) that the message does not contain combinations or alterations of words, contrary to the usage of the language (*see* rule 217).

SECRET LANGUAGE.

183. (1) *Secret Language* is formed of:—

- (a) artificial words composed exclusively of letters, such words must not exceed five letters in length;
- (b) real words not used with the meaning normally assigned to these in the language to which they belong, and consequently not forming intelligible phrases in one or more of the languages admitted for telegraph correspondence in plain language;
- (c) Arabic figures or series of Arabic figures having a secret meaning;
- (d) words, names, expressions or combinations of letters not fulfilling the conditions laid down for plain language;
- (e) a mixture of words and expressions mentioned under (a) and (b) above.

(2) Words in secret language may not contain the accented letter é.

(3) A combination of figures and letters, figures or letters and signs with a secret meaning, within a group, shall not be admitted. The groups indicated under rule 187 shall not be considered as having a secret meaning.

(4) By secret language telegrams are meant those containing in their text one or more words in secret language.

(5) Telegrams in secret language shall be charged at the ordinary or urgent rate, as the case may be.

184. *Arrangement of a telegram.*—The contents of a foreign telegram shall be arranged in the following order, namely:—

- (a) Special Instructions (Rules 185—187)
- (b) The Address (Rules 188—199)
- (c) The Text (Rule 200)
- (d) The Sender's Name (Rule 201)

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS.

185. Special instructions as specified in rule 177 (d) may be included in a foreign telegram, and when so included shall be written on the telegram form in the space provided for the purpose.

In the case of a foreign multiple telegram the special instruction, if any, shall be written by the sender before each address to which it relates:

Provided that in an urgent multiple telegram, in a multiple semaphore telegram, in a multiple press telegram, in a letter multiple telegram or in a collated multiple telegram, the corresponding special instruction shall be deemed to be sufficiently indicated if written once only, before the first address.

186. Special instructions may be written in any intelligible form but shall be charged for and transmitted in the abbreviated form specified in rule 177 (d). If the special instruction has not been written by the sender in the correct abbreviated form, the counter clerk shall cross it out and substitute for it the correct abbreviation which shall be placed between two double dashes thus =RP=, =TC=.

187. The sender may include in the special instructions the route or part of the route which he wishes his telegram to follow (Rule 238).

ADDRESS.

188. The address of a foreign telegram except a money order telegram shall contain at least two separate words designating, respectively, the addressee and the name of the foreign telegraph office of destination:

Provided that in telegrams for China groups of four figures may be used to designate the name and abode of the addressee.

189. The address shall contain all particular necessary to ensure the delivery of the telegram without search or inquiry.

190. The addressee of a foreign private telegram shall prove his identity when requested to do so by the telegraph office of destination.

191. Particulars of the address in a foreign telegram shall be written in English or French or in the language of the country of destination, provided that surnames, Christian names, names of firms and particulars of residence may be accepted as written by the sender.

192. The address may be composed of the name of the addressee followed by the word "telephone" and his telephone number, e.g., "Smith telephone Victoria 56 London". Foreign telegrams so addressed will, in the absence of any arrangement to the contrary between the addressee and the foreign telegraph office of destination, be telephoned to the number indicated. If the sender desires that the delivery of his telegram to the addressee by telephone should be obligatory he shall write before the address the paid service indication "=TF=" followed by the telephone number of the addressee, e.g., "=TF Passy 5074=Pauli Paris". The office of destination shall then forward the telegram by telephone, unless this is contrary to the regulations of the Administration to which that office belongs or the addressee has expressly requested that his telegrams should not be

delivered to him by telephone. The address may in like manner be composed of the name of the addressee and his post office box number, e.g., "Paul post box 380 London". Foreign telegrams so addressed will be delivered through the post box.

193. Foreign telegrams may be addressed and delivered to passengers in trains or in aircraft. For this purpose the sender shall indicate in the address, in addition to the name of the addressee and the name of the telegraph office of the destination :—

- (i) the name of the railway station or airport at which the train or aircraft stops, and
- (ii) the number or the name of the train or aircraft or in the absence of this, the exact time of the arrival or departure of the train or aircraft and the place of departure and destination.

Such telegrams shall be accepted only at the risk of the sender and must not bear any paid service indication except=D. (Rule 268).

194. When a foreign telegram is addressed to one person care of another, the address shall contain immediately after the name of the actual addressee, one of the indications "*chez*", "*aux soins de*", "*c/o*", "*with*", "*care of*", or any other equivalent.

195. The name of the foreign telegraph office of destination shall be placed after the words in the address which designate the addressee and when given, his place of residence. It shall be written as it appears in the first column of the International List of Telegraph Offices. It may, however, be amplified by particulars intended to distinguish it from other offices of the locality [Rule 208 (ii) (c)]. This name may only be followed by the name of the country or territorial sub-division or by both of these. If both are used the name of the territorial sub-division shall come immediately after the name of the foreign telegraph office of destination.

196. When the name of the locality given as the destination or that of the end station chosen for the transmission of a radio-telegram, does not appear in the International List of Telegraph Offices, the sender shall write after this name either the name of the country or of the territorial sub-division or both, or other particulars sufficient to enable the telegraph office of origin to trace the locality to the telegraph office of destination. The same course shall be followed when there are several foreign telegraph offices of the name given. In either case the telegram shall be accepted only at the risk of the sender. The combination in a single expression of the name of the office of destination with the name of the territorial sub-division and/or the name of the country of destination shall be regarded as an indication that the telegram has been so accepted.

NOTE.—*Telegraph Offices in the neighbourhood of London.*—In telegrams addressed to telegraph offices in the neighbourhood of London, the names of which appear in the International List of Telegraph Offices, it is not necessary to add the word London in the address. Telegrams for places in London itself the names of which do not appear in the International List of Telegraph Offices will not be accepted unless addressed "London", as the name of the terminal Office.

197. The address of telegrams addressed "*poste restante*" or "*télégraphe restant*" shall give the name by which the addressee is ordinarily known including where possible, his Christian name or initials. The use of initials only, figures, Christian names only, fictitious names or ordinary signs is not allowed.

198. Any foreign telegram of which the address is not in conformity with rules 191 and 194 may be refused at the telegraph office of presentation, and if such telegram is accepted for transmission no claim for refund in respect of delay or non-delivery thereof shall be admitted.

199. *Abbreviated Addresses.*—(1) The address may be written in an arbitrary or abbreviated form, registered address, but in the case of telegrams for transmission to foreign countries the right of an addressee to have telegrams so addressed delivered to him shall be subject to a special arrangement made between such addressee and the foreign telegraph office which has to deliver the telegram.

(2) Abbreviated addresses for the delivery of foreign telegrams in India may be registered as provided by rules 40 and 41.

TEXT

200. The text of foreign telegrams shall be written in accordance with rules 177—183. Telegrams which contain only an address shall not be admitted.

SENDER'S NAME

201. The sender's name or designation may be in any form, or may be omitted altogether.

202. *Signature.*—The true signature with full name and address or telephone number of the sender (neither of which shall be charged for or transmitted) shall be written at the foot of the telegram, and the sender of a private telegram may be called upon to prove that the signature attached to it is genuine. In the case of foreign telegrams from a mercantile firm, the signature may be the name of the firm written by hand, or the name of the firm stamped and attested by the signature or initials of a responsible member of the firm. In the case of foreign telegrams telephoned by telephone subscribers (Rule 173), the signature of the sender shall not be necessary.

COUNTING OF WORDS

203. *What is counted.*—Every word or character written by the sender on the copy of a foreign telegram intended for transmission shall be included in calculating the charge:

Provided that the route indication and the name of the code used for the wording of a secret language telegram when the information is required by the office of origin or by the office of destination shall not be charged for and dashes used only to separate on the sender's copy the different words or groups of the telegram shall not be charged for or transmitted. Isolated signs of punctuation shall be transmitted only at the request of the sender, and shall in such case be counted as provided in rules 214 and 215.

204. When signs of punctuation, instead of being used separately, are repeated one after the other, they shall, for the purpose of calculating the charge, be counted as groups of figures.

205. *Preamble.*—The class of the telegram, the name of the telegraph office of origin, the number of the telegram, the date and time of handing in, route indications, and the words, numbers or signs which form the preamble and are added by the telegraph office for official purposes, shall not be included for the purpose of calculating the charge; such of these particulars as reach the telegraph office of delivery, and in all cases the date and time of handing in, shall appear on the copy delivered to the addressee.

206. All foreign telegrams shall be timed by the Standard Time, which in India is $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours in advance of Greenwich Time.

207. The sender may include any or all of the particulars referred to in rule 205 in the text of his telegram, but in such case they shall be included for the purpose of calculating the charge.

208. Each of the following shall be counted as one word only, namely :—

- (i) Special instructions written in the abridged form authorised in rule 177 (d).
- (ii) In the address :—
 - (a) The name of the telegraph office, land station or mobile station of destination when written as given in the first column of the International List of Telegraph Offices (Rule 195) and completed, if necessary, by the particulars also given in that column.
 - (b) The name of the telegraph office of destination or that of the land station completed by name of the country or territorial sub-division or both or by any other particulars when the name of the office has not yet been published in the International List of Telegraph Offices (Rule 106);
 - (c) The name of the telegraph office of destination completed by particulars intended to distinguish it from other offices of the locality, such as, Bordeaux-Saint Project; Berlin W-66.
 - (d) The name of territorial sub-divisions or countries respectively if they are written as given in the International List of Telegraph Offices or their alternative names as given in the preface to the list.
 - (e) The name of the mobile station of destination, completed, if necessary, by the call sign of the station, or by any other particulars when this name does not appear in the appropriate list.
- (iii) In telegraphic money orders the name of the post office of issue, the name of the post office of payment and that of the locality in which the payee lives.
- (iv) Every isolated letter or figure as well as each isolated sign of punctuation or fraction bar save as provided in rules 177 (f) and 215 transmitted at the request of the sender (Rule 203).
- (v) Parenthesis (the two signs forming) or signs forming quotation marks (inverted commas).

209. *Plain or Secret Language Telegrams.*—In foreign telegrams in plain or secret language, each word appearing in a standard dictionary of one of the admitted languages, each word in common use in one of those languages or any expression mentioned in rules 214 and 217, shall, for the purposes of charging, be counted as a single word, provided that it contains not more than 15 characters counted in accordance with the provisions of rule 177. Words containing more than 15 characters shall, for purposes of charging, be counted at the rate of one word for each complete 15 characters or fraction of 15 characters in excess.

210. Words not fulfilling the conditions in rule 209 and groups of letters, figures and signs indicated in rules 212 and 213, shall be fixed at 5 characters to a word as the maximum length and counted accordingly.

211. *Mixed Telegrams.*—In a telegram the text of which contains words in plain language as well as words in secret language, the plain language words shall be counted at the rate of 15 letters to a word and secret language word at the rate of 5 characters to a word.

212. In all foreign telegrams the address or sender's name shall be charged in accordance with the provisions of rules 208 and 209, provided that the names of streets and houses composed of figures and letters and arbitrary words other than

registered addresses appearing in the signature, shall be counted at the rate of five figures or letters to a word *plus* one word for any excess.

- (a) Nevertheless a fraction bar, a hyphen or dash written in accordance with rule 177 (b) shall not count as a character even when the sender has written them on the form.
- (b) Names of telegraph offices and of land and mobile stations, names of towns, countries and smaller divisions of territory, may be grouped in a single word, which shall be counted in accordance with the provisions of rule 211.

213. *Figures, Letter-Cypher and Commercial Marks.*—Groups of figures or of letters, signs or a mixture thereof, ordinal numbers, commercial marks and other designations as provided in rule 181 composed of a group of letters or a group of letters and figures, as also the number of a cheque or currency note, and all reference numbers in State telegrams shall be counted at the following rate, namely:—

- (i) one word for every group containing not more than five figures or letters ;
- (ii) for groups of more than five figures or letters one word for every complete five figures or letters and one word for the remainder, if any ;
- (iii) the multiplication sign (\times) replaced in transmission by the letter X, shall be counted as one character in the group in which it appears.

If one of these marks or designations is expressed by a real word, it shall be considered, as regards counting of words, as a word in plain language. When commercial marks form part of the text of a telegram, the sender shall certify them to be such at the foot of the form.

214. *Use of Apostrophes and Hyphens.*—Save as provided in rule 222 words separated or joined by apostrophe, a hyphen or fraction bar shall be counted as a separate word unless they appear in a standard dictionary of one of the admitted languages in which case the accepting clerk shall join the parts into a single word, deleting the apostrophe, hyphen or fraction bar and for the word count shall apply the provisions of rule 209.

215. *Counting of Words in the Signature.*—(1) Each word in the signature shall be counted at the rate of fifteen characters to a word, *plus* one word for each fifteen characters or fraction of fifteen characters in excess.

(2) When, however, an arbitrary word, other than an arbitrary or abbreviated address appears in the signature, such a word shall be counted at the rate of five characters to a word, *plus* one word for each five characters or fraction of five characters in excess.

(3) If the signature is followed by names of telegraph offices and land and mobile stations as defined in rules 196 and 208, name of towns, countries, and smaller divisions of territory may be grouped in a single word, which shall be counted in accordance with the provisions of rule 209.

216. *Meteorological Telegrams.*—In Meteorological telegrams the letter X shall be counted as a figure in the group of figures in which it appears.

217. *Combinations or Alterations of Words.*—Contrary to the usage of the language to which they belong shall not be permitted :

Provided that registered abbreviated addresses, names of towns and countries, family names belonging to one person, the full names of places, squares, boulevards, streets and other public ways, the names of ships, designations of aircraft, railway trains and similar designations, compound words which can be justified if necessary, whole numbers, fractions, decimal or fractional numbers, written entirely in words, shall, subject to the limitations imposed by rules 208—211, be counted as single words :

Provided, further, that numbers, written in words, which represent single figures or groups of figures taken separately, (e.g., thirtythirty in place of 3030, sixfoursix in place of 646) shall also, subject to the limitations imposed by rules 208—211 be counted as single words.

218. *Indication of the Number of Words in the Preamble.*—(1) In the case of difference between the number of words reckoned according to the rules for charging and the number of actual words (including isolated letters and figures groups of letters, figures and signs), a fraction shall be used, the numerator, indicating the number of words reckoned according to the rules for charging and the denominator, the number of actual words.

(2) This rule shall apply specially—

- (a) to a telegram containing words mentioned under rule 209 of more than 15 characters ;
- (b) to groups of figures or letters as defined in rules 212 and 213 containing more than 5 characters ;
- (c) to the case contemplated in rule 215 (2).

219. *Counting by Office of Origin Decisive.*—The counting of words by the telegraph office or Mobile Station of origin shall be decisive, both for purposes of transmission and of International Accounts. When, however, a foreign telegram contains combinations or alterations of words of a language other than those of the country of origin contrary to the usage of the language, the telegraph office of destination shall demand from the addressee the amount of any undercharge in that respect and the telegram shall not be delivered until such undercharge has been paid. If the addressee declines to pay, a service advice shall be sent to the telegraph office of origin explaining the cause of non-delivery and mentioning the amount of the undercharge due. If the sender, duly notified of the reason for non-delivery, then pays the undercharge, a service advice to that effect shall be sent to the telegraph office of destination which shall then deliver the telegram if the same has been retained.

In applying this rule the languages of India shall be deemed to be *English, French or Portuguese*, or in the case of telegrams addressed to certain offices in Iran, *Iranian*.

In the application of this rule and also rules 177 (f) (e), 208—214 and 217, a ship shall be regarded as forming part of the territory of the Government to which it is subject.

220. In case of the discovery by the telegraph office of destination or by an intermediate telegraph office of an undercharge in any respect other than that referred to in rule 248, such office shall by means of a service advice at once inform the telegraph office of origin. The office of origin shall thereupon collect from the sender the deficiency.

221. Save as provided by rule 248 no intermediate telegraph office or telegraph office of destination shall suspend the transmission or delivery of any foreign telegram merely by reason of the fact that an undercharge has been made in respect of such telegram at the office of origin.

222. *Surnames.*—Names such as MacDonald (or McDonald) FitzGerald O'Neil, DeMorgan, D'Cruz, DelaRue, StJohn, Vande Brande, DuBois, shall be counted as one word each, even though written with Capital medial letters. They will, however, be signalled as single words without break, the apostrophe (where used) being omitted.

223. *Examples of Counting.*—The following examples show how the rules for counting words are to be interpreted :—

	No. of words.	
	In address	In text and in signature
New York*	1	2
Newyork	1	1
Frankfurt Main*	1	2
Frankfurtmain	1	1
Sanct Polten*	1	2
Sanctpolten	1	1
Emmingen Kr. Falingbostel-Soltau*	1	4
Em ningenkrfalingbostelsoltau (29 character-)	1	2
Emmingen, Wurtt*	1	2
Emmingenwurtt	1	1
New South Wales*	1	3
Newsouthwales	1	1
Abesoot (Rule 212)	..	2
=TF Passy 5074=	1	..
=RP 2-50=(Special Instructions in abridged forms)	1	..
=Réexpédié de Tokio (paid service indication)	1	..

	Number of words		Number of words
Van de Brande	3	Hydeparksquare	1
Van debrande	2	Saint James Street	3
Vandebrande	1	Saintjames Street	2
Du Bois	2	Se intjamesstreet (16 characters)	2
Dubois (name of person)	1	Stjamesstreet	1
Belgrave Square	2	5th Avenue	2
Belgravesquare	1	332nd Street	2
Hyde Park	2	East 36 Street	3
Hydepark	1	East thirtysix street	3
Hydepark Square	2	East thirtysixstreet	2

* In the address these several expressions are joined together by the counter clerk if the sender has not already done it himself. Kr. Falingbostel-Soltau and Wurtt follow in Emmingen serve to complete the designation of two offices of the same name, and are so printed in the first column of the International List of Telegraph Offices (Rule 195).

	Number of words		Number of words
Rue de la paix	4	Corsounberto	1
Rue dela paix	3	Corso Carlo Felice	3
Rue de la paix	3	Corso Carlofelice	2
Rue dela paix	2	Corsocarlotfelice (16 characters)	2
Ruedela paix	1	(Number of houses, bars not counted.)	
Boulevarditaliens (17 characters)	2	5 bis (signalled 5/bis)	1
Boulevarddesitaliens (20 characters)	2	15A or 15a (signalled 15/a)	1
Troisdeuxtiers	2	15.3 or 15 ³ (signalled 15/3)	1
Troisdeuxtiers	1	15 bpr (signalled 15/bpr) (5 characters)	1
Troisneufdixiemes (17 characters)	2	15/3 h I (signalled 15/3/h/I) (5 characters)	1
Sixfoursix (in place of 646)	1	15 bis/4 (signalled 15/bis/4) (6 characters)	2
Quatorzevinget (in place of 1420)	1	A 15 (signalled a/15)	1
Eentwoezes (in place of 126)	1	1021 A/5 (signalled 1021/a/5) (6 characters)	2
Einzweivier (instead of 124)	1	10 B/4 og (signalled 10/b/4/og) (6 characters)	2
Un deux quatre	3	* * * * *	
Deux mille cent quatre-vingt-quatorze	6	Two hundred and thirty four	5
Deuxmillecentquatrevingtquatorze (32 characters)	3	Two hundred and thirty four (23 characters)	2
Responsibility (14 characters)	1	Dixcinquante	1
Incomprehensible (16 characters)	2	Troispointquarante (3.40) (18 characters)	2
Wie geht's*	4	dlrs	1
Wie geht's†	3	dols	1
Wie geht's‡	2	dols 50	2
A-t-il*	5	L10	2
A-t-il†	3	£10 (transmitted L 10)	2
C'est-a-dire*	7	Tenpounds (irregular combination)	2
C'est-a-dire†	4	Threes ndsix	1
Aujourd'hui	2	Sltg	1
Aujourdhui	1	Ohfquarantecinq (commercial mark) (15 characters)	3
Port—monnaie	2	21070A1 (7 characters)	2
Portemonnaie	1	D/12 or D12 (designation of a Railway train)	1
Prince of Wales	3	15 × 6 (without spaces)	1
Princeofwales (ship)	1	10 francs 50 centimes (or) 10 fr. 50c.	4
3/48 (4 characters)	1		
44½ (5 characters)	1		
44¼ (6 characters)	2		
44.5 (5 characters)	1		
44.55 (6 characters)	2		
Editaliens	1		
Corso Umberto	2		

* If the sender wishes the signs of punctuation to be signalled.

† If the sender does not want the signs of punctuation to be signalled.

‡ Joining together allowed by usage.

	Number of words		Number of words
10 shilling 10 pence (or) 10s. 10d.	4	Received news of you indirectly (very bad) telegram immediately	
10 Rs. 10 As.	4	(9 words and 1 passage within parenthesis)	10
10 fr. 50	3		
Rs. 10	2	Rs. 10, 10 (or) Rs. 10/10	2
10 Rs. 10	3	11h, 30	3
fr. 10-50	2	11-30	1
10, 10	2	Eight/10	2
44/2 (4 characters)	1	Huit/10	2
44/ (3 characters)	1	5/douziemes	2
27th	1	5/twelfths	2
17 me	1	May/August	3
233rd	1	15×6 (signalled 15×6)	3
2% (4 characters)	1	E	1
2 p %	3	Emvthf (Commercial mark and	
Deux pourcent	2	Egroup of letters—6 characters)	2
Deux pourcent	1	Emvthf (Commercial mark and	
2%° (5 characters)	1	group of letters—6 characters)	2
2 %°	3	GHF	1
54-p58 (5 characters)	1	G. H F	3
GHF45 (5 characters, commercial		G.H.F.†	3
mark)	1	G.H.F.*	3
GHF 45	4	AP	
G.H.F. 45*	4	—(4 characters)	1
197a		M	
— (Commercial mark; 9 characters)	2	Received letter from Pera reliable	
199a		source which says "conversion	
3/M (Commercial mark, a group of		business hindered by syndicate	
3 characters)	1	bankers" (14 words and a pass-	
21070 A (1) (Commercial mark, a		age in inverted commas)	15
group of six characters, brackets		245-F (reference in State tele-	
and a number)		grams, a group of 5 characters)	1
	4		
D 1003 (aircraft designation)	1	F $\frac{C}{B}$ 533490 (number of cheque,	
		a group of 10 characters)	2
Detausendderi (aircraft designation)	1		
		F.B.	
		— 42666 (number of currency	
		28 notes; a group of 10 charac-	
		ters)	2
		Repondre "Cui"	3

TARIFFS AND CHARGES

224. *Charges by the Word*.—The charge of a foreign telegram shall be at a specified rate per word, except as provided in rules 337 and 311. Such rate per word to different foreign countries shall be notified in the *Post and Telegraph Guide*.

NOTE.—The rates for foreign telegrams are dependent upon the rates fixed by different countries and recognised operating agencies in their transmission and are, therefore, liable to vary with those rates and also with the exchange value of the gold franc in terms of the rupee all accounts with Foreign Telegraph Administration being settled in terms of the gold franc.

* If the sender wishes the signs of punctuation to be signalled.

† If the sender does not want the signs of punctuation to be signalled.

225. In addition to the charges referred to in rule 224, a fee of two annas shall be charged in respect of each telegram telephoned by a telephone subscriber (Rule 173).

226. *Prepayment of Charges.*—Save as provided in rules 173, 228 303, 319 and 330 charges for foreign telegrams shall be prepaid by the sender.

227. *Cash, Stamps or Deposit Account.*—At telegraph offices authorised to accept foreign telegrams the charges shall be prepaid in cash or postage stamps acceptable for payment of postage under the *Indian Post Office Act, 1898*, provided that at departmental telegraph offices and at such combined offices as the Head of a Circle may specify in this behalf foreign telegrams may be accepted on the system described in rule 68.

228. *State Telegrams without Prepayment.*—Foreign State telegrams [Rule 348] may be accepted without prepayment at such departmental telegraph offices as the Director-General may specify in this behalf, from any Government official authorised to send foreign State telegrams, whose average expenditure on telegrams is Rs. 1,000 or more per month, on condition that settlement of all charges due on such telegrams shall be made monthly by cash payments into the local treasury, and that a fee for the upkeep of accounts shall be paid by the sender at the rate of 12 annas for every complete batch of 25 telegrams despatched by the sender and 12 annas for the remainder of such telegrams, if any.

229. The provisions of rule 226 regarding prepayment may be relaxed in case of any Foreign State telegram of great emergency, but in any such case it shall be the duty of the sender to ascertain the charges due, and to pay them into the telegraph office within twenty-four hours.

230. *Receipts.*—A receipt stating the number of the telegram and the charges paid may be obtained for each telegram accepted for transmission at a telegraph office. Duplicate copies of receipts for telegrams shall not be given.

231. *Recovery of Bearing and other Charges from Addressee.*—When a charge is due on delivery the telegram shall be handed to the addressee upon payment of the amount due unless he has opened an account at the telegraph office concerned for payment of charges for such telegrams.

The deposit account system and guarantee system described in rule 68 for acceptance of inland "A" telegrams without prepayment shall apply *mutatis mutandis* in the case of recovery from the addressee of charges for bearing private "C" telegrams from foreign countries.

232. *Undercharges.*—Save as otherwise provided in rule 219 amounts undercharged in error shall be recovered from the sender.

233. *Overcharges.*—The amount of any overcharge made in error or the value of stamps in excess affixed by the sender shall be refunded to the sender on application made by him in accordance with the provisions of rule 375.

GENERAL DIVISION

234. Foreign telegrams may be classified as shown below:—

- (a) State (or Government) telegrams (Rules 348—354).
- (b) Service telegrams (Rules 359—369).
- (c) Private telegrams.
- (d) Press telegrams (Rules 324—333).

233. *Order of Transmission*.—(1) Foreign telegrams shall be transmitted in the following order, namely:—

- (a) Telegrams relating to the safety of human life in maritime or aerial navigation (Rule 267).
- (b) Service advices relating to serious interruption of channels of communication (Rules 245—247).
- (c) State (Government) telegrams for which the sender has requested priority in transmission (Rule 353).
- (d) Meteorological telegrams (Rules 334-335).
- (e) Urgent service telegrams, urgent service advices and paid service messages (Rules 359-360).
- (f) Urgent private telegrams rule 268 and urgent press telegrams (Rule 325).
- (g) Ordinary service telegrams and advices and telegraphic notifications of delivery.
- (h) State (Government) telegrams for which the sender has *not* requested priority in transmission (Rule 354) ordinary private telegrams and ordinary press telegrams (Rule 325).
- (i) Letter telegrams (Rules 336—347).

(2) Subject to the provisions of sub-rule (1) of this rule, foreign telegrams shall be transmitted in the order in which they are received.

FRONTIER TELEGRAPH OFFICES.

236. "Frontier telegraph office" means a Government telegraph office which directly exchanges telegrams with Foreign Administrations, namely:—

- (a) Bombay, exchanging telegrams with the Overseas Communication Service, Bombay.
- (b) Calcutta, exchanging telegrams with the Overseas Communication Service Bombay.
- (c) Madras, exchanging telegrams with the Overseas Communication Service Madras.
- (d) New Delhi, exchanging telegrams with the Overseas Communication Service, New Delhi.

ROUTE.

237. The sender may give instructions for the routing of his telegram as provided in rule 242.

238. The sender who wishes to prescribe the route to be followed shall write the appropriate indication on the form of his telegram as provided in rule 242.

239. When the sender has prescribed the route to be followed, the offices concerned shall conform to his instructions unless the route indicated be interrupted, or is well known to be congested, in which case the sender may not object to the use of another route.

240. If, on the other hand, the sender has not prescribed the route to be followed each office from which the routes diverge, shall decide by which route the telegram all be forwarded.

241. When a foreign telegram can be forwarded by wire or wireless, the sender may request that the telegram be transmitted by "wire" or by "wireless" by writing on the telegram a clear instruction to that effect.

242. The instruction "by wire" or "by wireless" on foreign telegrams shall be considered by the Telegraph Service as a route indication (Rule 203). It shall be transmitted in one of the following forms:—"FIL" when the sender requests transmission by wire and "ANTEN" when the sender requests transmission by wireless.

243. Foreign State telegrams (Rule 348) ordered for transmission by "wire" shall in no case be transmitted by "wireless" unless the sender has authorised the transmission by "wireless", and similarly foreign State telegrams ordered for transmission by "wireless" shall, in no case, be transmitted by "wire" unless the sender has authorised transmission by "wire".

244. Other foreign telegrams ordered for transmission by "wire" shall not be transmitted by "wireless" unless the "wire" route is interrupted and there is no prospect of its early restoration. Conversely, other telegrams ordered for transmission by "wireless" shall not be transmitted by "wire" unless the wireless route is interrupted without prospect of early restoration.

INTERRUPTION OF TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION, TRANSMISSION IN DUPLICATE.

245. When owing to an interruption in telegraphic communication a foreign telegram cannot be forwarded by the ordinary route between two telegraph offices, the office beyond which the interruption occurs or an office situated further back shall, with due regard to the provisions of rule 243, forward the telegram immediately by an alternative telegraph route, or, if no such route is available, by special messenger or by post (*registered*, if possible). The letter forwarded by post must bear the inscription "Express Telegram".

246. A foreign telegram shall be diverted, by a more costly route without any additional charge if it reaches the office which is to divert the telegram within a period of 24 hours following the notification of the interruption. The transmission of the first telegram bearing the information "dévii" or "diverted" shall be considered as taking the place of the official notification. In other cases, the sender shall be communicated with and asked to pay the additional charge, if he wishes his telegram to be diverted by a more costly route.

247. If a foreign telegram is retransmitted by means other than telegraphic it shall be addressed by the retransmitting office either to the nearest telegraph office in a position to retransmit it, or to the telegraph office of destination or when such retransmission takes place within the country of destination, to the addressee himself. As soon as communication is restored, the telegram shall be transmitted afresh by telegraph, unless its receipt has been already acknowledged or unless by reason of exceptional congestion of traffic, the re-transmission would be obviously prejudicial to the service as a whole. In the case of a money order telegram the transmission in duplicate shall be effected by a service advice announcing that the money order has already been once transmitted and indicating the route which it followed.

CANCELLATION OF A TELEGRAM AT THE REQUEST OF THE SENDER.

248. *Before Transmission.*—The sender of a foreign telegram or his authorised representative may, on establishing his identity, cancel the telegram at any time before transmission has begun, and in such case the charges paid, less a fee of twelve annas, shall be at once refunded except for press telegrams.

249. *After Transmission.*—If the telegram is in course of transmission or has already been transmitted by the telegraph office of origin, it may be cancelled by a paid service advice addressed under rule 361 to the telegraph office of destination. The sender shall pay the cost of a reply to the cancellation advice either by telegraph or by post at his option. As far as practicable the service advice shall be transmitted in turn to the telegraph offices to which the original telegram was forwarded until it overtakes the telegram. In the absence of instructions to the contrary in the service advice the addressee shall be informed of cancellation of the telegram if it has been delivered to him. The office which cancels the telegram, or which delivers to the addressee the cancelling advice, shall notify the office of origin accordingly. This notification shall indicate by the word "cancelled" or "delivered" whether it has been possible to cancel the telegram before delivery or whether it has already been delivered. If the sender has paid for a telegraphic reply to the cancelling advice, the notification shall be sent by telegraph; otherwise, it shall be sent by post as a prepaid letter. If the telegram is cancelled before reaching the office of destination, the charge for the original telegram, the cancelling service advice and the paid telegraphic reply, if any, in respect of distance not traversed shall be refunded to the sender on application made by him in accordance with the provisions of rule 375.

DELIVERY AT DESTINATION.

250. *According to Address.*—Foreign telegrams shall be delivered according to their address at a domicile (private house, office, business house, etc. or if addressed "Poste restante" or "Télégraphe restant" shall be kept at the post office or telegraph office, as the case may be, till called for. By the purchase of a window delivery ticket, rates for which shall be notified in the *Post and Telegraph Guide*, firms or individuals may have all telegrams addressed to them delivered to their peons or servants at the window of the telegraph office. Telegram shall be delivered at, or forwarded to, their destinations in order of receipt and priority save as provided by rules 336 to 345.

251. A foreign telegram addressed to a registered abbreviated address in India for which special instructions for delivery by telephone are registered (Rule 266) or addressed to a person by his telephone number (Rule 192) may be telephoned to the addressee. In other cases a telegram may with the consent of the addressee be delivered by telephone if this method of delivery is convenient to the telegraph office. Whenever delivery is made by telephone a confirmatory copy of the telegram shall be sent to him by the first available post at the address given against the telephone number in the Telephone Directory.

252. *Free Delivery Limits.*—Foreign telegrams addressed to a place of residence within the delivery limits of the telegraph office of destination shall at once be taken to the address indicated on the telegram, subject to the limitation imposed by the working hours of offices:

Provided that telegrams bearing the special instruction "*Jour*" or "*Day*" [Rule 177 (*d*)] shall not be delivered during the night, and telegrams received during the night shall not be delivered after the hour of closing of the telegraph office of destination unless they bear the instruction "*Nuit*" or "*Night*" or unless they are considered at the delivery office to be of a really urgent nature.

Provided further that telegrams relative to the safety of life at sea or in the air, and Government telegrams for which the sender has requested priority in transmission shall be delivered at once.

253. Telegrams shall be delivered free of charge within five miles of a telegraph office. Beyond this distance telegrams shall be delivered either by registered post without additional charge, or by such other means as may have been arranged and paid for by the sender, or requested by the addressee [Rule 307 (*a*)] :

Provided that from railway telegraph offices at stations where the traffic is not sufficient to justify the maintenance of a special delivery staff, telegrams shall ordinarily be delivered by hand within the railway station limits only, and telegrams for places outside such limits shall ordinarily be delivered through the registered post.

254. *Reply given to Messenger.*—Save in the case of delivery by the ordinary post the messenger who delivers a telegram, may be entrusted with a reply telegram, provided he be not detained for the purpose more than five minutes. The fact of a reply telegram having been given to the messenger and the amount paid to him in regard thereof, shall be mentioned on the receipt signed for the original telegram.

255. *Delivery by Post.*—Foreign telegrams which have to be deposited at the post office (i.e., telegrams bearing the instruction “=Poste restante”, “=GP=”, or “=Poste restante recommandee=”, or “=GPR=”) or in a postal box or forwarded by post shall be sent immediately to the post office by the telegraph office of destination under the conditions fixed by rules 305 and 306.

256. *Delivery on Ships.*—Foreign telegrams addressed to passengers in a ship or aircraft may be delivered to the representatives of the shipping line or of the air line. If the ship is entering port, the telegram shall be delivered preferably to the addressee himself, before disembarkation as far as this is practicable and does not entail expense (for boat hire, for example).

257. *Persons to whom Telegrams may be delivered.*—A telegram taken to an address may be delivered either to the addressee, to an adult member of his family, to any person in his service, to his lodgers or guests, or to the receiving officers at the hotel or the house, unless the addressee has by written notice to the telegraph office named a special representative, or unless the sender has by writing on the telegram form the special instruction “=MP=” [Rule 177(d)] requested delivery to the addressee in person. In the event last-named the telegraph office of destination shall write the instruction “Addressee only” in full on the envelope, and the telegram shall then be delivered to none other than the addressee.

258. *Undelivered Telegrams.*—When a telegram cannot be delivered the telegraph office of destination shall send with the minimum of delay a service advice to the telegraph office of origin stating the cause of non-delivery and the amount of bearing charges, if any unpaid at destination and payable by the sender: such advice shall, where possible, be communicated to the sender by the office of origin. When a telegram which has been delivered to a hotel, club, shipping or tourist agency, etc., has not been claimed by the addressee and is surrendered to the telegraph service within a fortnight, the office of destination must send an advice of non-delivery to the office of origin at once. The office of destination may, at its discretion (for example when the telegram originated in a distant country), issue an advice of non-delivery if the telegram is surrendered to the service after a longer period than that hereinbefore mentioned:

Provided that in respect of a telegram posted under rule 253 and returned undelivered by the post office to the telegraph office which posted it, or in respect of telegrams addressed to await arrival, “poste restante”, “télégraphe restant”, “care-of telegraph or post office” or “care-of Station Master”, and not claimed by the addressee a service advice of non-delivery shall be sent by post at the expiration of the period prescribed for the retention of such correspondence in rule 265.

259. On receipt of a service advice of non-delivery of a foreign telegram the telegraph office of origin shall check the address, and if it is found to have been altered in transmission shall rectify the error immediately by a service advice which shall contain instructions (e.g., “forward to destination”, “cancel telegram”, etc.) necessary to correct any errors committed. If the telegraph office of origin is closed

when the advice of non-delivery reaches the last transit office, the latter shall check the address from the transit copy of the original telegram and if it observes an error shall itself rectify the error by a service advice. In this case it shall communicate to the office of origin as soon as possible the terms of the correcting advice. If the address is found not to have been altered, the telegraph office of origin shall, whenever possible, communicate to the sender the advice of non-delivery. Failure to communicate this advice shall not give a right to claim a refund of the charge paid for the telegram.

260. An advice of non-delivery shall be re-transmitted by telegraph only if the sender of the original telegram has requested that his telegrams be re-transmitted by telegraph (Rule 287). In all other cases, the re-transmission shall be effected by post in the form of a prepaid letter or by telegraph if this seems preferable, if the address of the sender is known. The addressee of an advice of non-delivery may complete, rectify or confirm the address of the original telegram only by means of a paid service advice (Rule 361).

261. If it becomes possible without receipt of a rectifying advice to deliver a foreign telegram in respect of which an advice of non-delivery has been transmitted, the telegraph office of destination shall send to the office of origin a second service advice stating that the telegram has been delivered. Such advice of delivery shall be communicated to the sender only if he has already received an advice of non-delivery. This second advice shall not be transmitted when delivery is notified by telegraphic notification of delivery (Rule 279).

262. If at the address given on the telegram the messenger is unable to attract the attention of any person to whom he is authorised, under the provisions of rule 257 to effect delivery, a notice shall be left by the messenger at such address advising the addressee of the arrival of the telegram and intimating that delivery may be obtained on application at the telegraph office. The telegram shall then be brought back to the telegraph office to be delivered to the addressee or his representative upon application. If the addressee, duly advised as above of the arrival of telegram, fails to take delivery within 48 hours, non-delivery shall be reported in accordance with rule 258.

263. *Telegraphe Restante*.—When a foreign telegram is addressed “Télégraphe restant”, it shall be delivered at the counter of the telegraph office to the addressee or to his duly authorised representative either of whom may be called upon first to prove his identity.

264. *Poste Restant*.—Foreign telegrams addressed “Poste restante” and those which are to be delivered by post shall, as regards delivery and period of preservation, be subject to the same rules as postal correspondence.

265. Any foreign telegram unclaimed or not delivered shall, subject to the provisions of rules 264 and 321 be preserved by the telegraph office of destination for a period of forty-two days.

266. *Directions about Delivery*.—In offices for the time being declared by the Director-General to be offices where delivery work is heavy, the same fee shall be levied for the registration of standing instructions regarding the delivery of telegrams during fixed hours as for the registration of an abbreviated address (*vide* Rule 46). In such offices if the fee for a registered abbreviated address has already been paid by the applicant, an extra fee of five rupees yearly, or two rupees eight annas half-yearly, as the case may be, shall be levied for the registration of each separate special delivery instruction, and a fee of one rupee for each change in any one of such instructions. Those fees are payable also by officials of Central and State Governments.

TELEGRAMS WITH SPECIAL SERVICES.

Telegrams relating to safety of life at sea or in the air.

267. Telegrams relating to the safety of life at sea or in the air shall bear the service instructions "SVH" written by the sender or the office of origin. Every office which receives a telegram relating to the safety of life at sea or in the air, as a State telegram, as a Service telegram, or as a Meteorological telegram, shall re-forward it as such according to topmost priority at all stages.

URGENT PRIVATE TELEGRAMS.

268. The sender of a foreign private telegram addressed to any place notified in this behalf in the *Post and Telegraph Guide* may, by writing before the address the special instruction "urgent" [Rule 177 (d)] and paying double the charge for an ordinary foreign telegram of the same length sent over the same route, obtain for such telegram priority in transmission and delivery provided the minimum number of chargeable words shall be five.

PREPAID REPLIES.

269. The sender of a foreign telegram may prepay the charge for a reply telegram by writing in the space provided on the telegram form the special instruction "RP=", adding the amount prepaid, thus:—

"=RP 10 Rs=".

270. At the destination of a foreign reply paid telegram, the telegraph office shall deliver to the addressee a foreign reply telegram form or voucher entitling him to send, free of charge, up to the value of the amount notified on the form as prepaid, a foreign telegram with or without special services, to any destination from any telegraph office of the Administration whose office has issued the voucher, or, in the case of a radio-telegram addressed to a mobile station, from the station issuing the voucher. Two or more foreign reply telegram forms may be used to frank one foreign telegram, but one reply telegram form shall not be used to frank two or more telegrams.

271. If the charge payable for the telegram sent on the reply form exceeds the amount notified therein, the difference shall be paid in cash or stamps by the sender using the reply form.

272. If the amount notified on the reply telegram form exceeds the charge payable for the telegram sent, the difference shall, provided it be not less than one rupee eight annas, be refunded to the sender of the original telegram on application made either by the sender or the addressee within four months from the date of issue of the voucher in accordance with the provisions of rule 375.

273. A foreign reply telegram form shall be available for three months from the date of issue.

274. If the addressee refuses the foreign reply telegram form or for any reason fails to use it, and the reply telegram form is surrendered to an office of the Administration of the country of origin or of destination, the money deposited for the reply may be refunded to the sender upon application made either by him or by the addressee within the period of the validity of the voucher in accordance with the provisions of rule 375. In the case of a reply telegram form delivered in India and not used by the addressee, the addressee shall, if the sender desires a refund, send to the Telegraph Check Office, before the expiration of three months from the date of issue, the reply telegram form accompanied by an application for refund in favour of the sender.

275. In case of non-delivery of a reply paid foreign telegram the amount paid in respect of a reply shall be refunded to the sender on application made by him before the expiration of the period of validity of the reply telegram form. In the event of such non-delivery the delivery office shall cancel the reply telegram form; the telegram noted accordingly shall be preserved for the period of retention fixed by rule 265, on the expiry of such period it shall be sent to the Telegraph Check Office to await any application for refund of the amount prepaid, that may be preferred by the sender according to rule 375.

COLLATION.

276. (1) Collation shall consist in full repetition of the telegram (including the preamble) (Rule 102).

(2) Unless otherwise specified in these rules the sender of a telegram shall have the right to request its collation.

(3) Save as otherwise provided by rule 278 the charge for collation shall be equal to half the charge for an ordinary telegram of the same length for the same destination sent by the same route, fractions of half anna being reckoned as half an anna. The sender shall write before the address the special instructions "collation" or "=TC=".

277. On payment of a charge equal to the charge for an inland express telegram of the same length the sender may have a foreign telegram repeated between the telegraph office of origin and the frontier telegraph office in India (Rule 236) from which it is to be re-transmitted.

278. State telegrams and Service telegrams written wholly or partly in Secret language shall invariably be collated and no charge shall be made for the collation of such telegrams.

NOTIFICATION OF DELIVERY

279. *Notification of Delivery.*—The sender of a foreign telegram may, by, writing on the telegram form the special instruction "=PC=", or "PCP=" [Rule 177(d)], as the case may be, require that the date and time at which the telegram has been delivered to the addressee be notified to him by ordinary telegram, or by post, as soon as possible after its delivery.

280. When a telegram requiring notification of delivery is forwarded to its final destination by post, or is deposited "*poste restante*", or is delivered by telephone by private telegraph wire or to the care of a third party, the notification shall mention the date and time of such forwarding, deposit or delivery. In the case of a radio telegram or a semaphoric telegram the notification shall be despatched by the coast or semaphore station and shall state the date and time of transmission of the telegram to the mobile station (in the case of a radio-telegram) or to the ship (in the case of a semaphore telegram).

281. When an office of destination has to redirect by telegraph a telegram with telegraphic notification of delivery or with postal notification of delivery, it shall retain in front of the address the special instruction "=PC=" or "=PCP=" [Rule 177 (d)]. The notification of delivery shall then be issued by the final office of destination as in the following form:—

"FCR Madrid=London=524 eleventh Regel Paris redirected London delivered twelfth 0840."

282. Notification of delivery of a foreign telegram shall be communicated to the sender immediately on its arrival at the telegraph office of origin.

283. The charge for a notification by telegraph of delivery of a foreign telegram shall be the charge for the transmission, to the same destination by the same route, of an ordinary foreign telegram of six words.

284. The charge for a notification by post of delivery of a foreign telegram shall be four annas.

285. When a foreign telegram requiring notification of delivery cannot be delivered, a service advice reporting non-delivery shall be sent to the telegraph office of origin as laid down in rule 258, and the notification of delivery shall be sent only, if, at a later time within the period prescribed under rule 265 for retention of the telegram, the telegram is delivered to the addressee. If at the expiration of the prescribed period the telegram has not been delivered, the charge for the telegraphic notification of delivery shall be refunded to the sender of the telegram on application made by him in accordance with the provisions of rule 375.

286. No refund shall be admissible in respect of any charge prepaid for notification by post.

TELEGRAMS TO BE RE-TRANSMITTED BY ORDER OF THE ADDRESSEE
OR HIS AGENT.

287. *Re-direction.*—If the addressee of a foreign telegram received in India has left the place to which such telegram is addressed, the telegram may be re-directed to a second address either by an official of the telegraph office or by an agent of the addressee. If official redirection of telegrams is required a notice to that effect shall be given in writing to the telegraph office concerned, printed forms for the purpose being obtainable from the local telegraph office.

The person giving such notice shall state therein whether he wishes the redirected telegrams to be transmitted by ordinary, express (in the case of inland) or urgent* (in the case of foreign) telegram, and shall be responsible for any charges that may be incurred under this rule :

Provided that an urgent or ordinary telegram may be redirected as a letter telegram and *vice versa*.

Provided further that if the person wishing redirection of the telegram requests that it be transmitted in a category for which the rate is higher, he shall be required to pay the corresponding charge. If necessary the office which accedes to such a request shall delete the original special instruction and, if necessary, shall insert the new special instruction.

288. No additional charge shall be levied for re-direction if the new address is within the same town as the original address, but if the new address is in a different town, the charge for re-direction shall be the full rate for a telegram of the class indicated, as prescribed in rule 60 or in the Tariff Table of the *Post and Telegraph Guide* according as the re-direction involves retransmission by inland or by foreign telegram. The special instruction "*Re-directed from*....." (name of office or offices re-directing) shall be added and paid for. In the case of telegrams re-directed to places beyond India prepayment of charges shall be compulsory; in other cases if the sum due has not been paid at the telegraph office where the telegram has been re-directed, the amount shall be recovered from the addressee before delivery.

289. Instructions left at a telegraph office regarding the re-direction or re-addressing of telegrams shall be deemed to be in force for one month only. If it is desired that they should remain in force beyond that period, instructions may be registered on payment of the fees prescribed by rule 266.

290. When a foreign telegram has to be re-directed to a second address without an order to transmit it by telegraph, the telegram shall be posted to its due destination.

* Only for destinations for which this class of telegram is admitted.

nation as prescribed by rule 308 and a remark to this effect shall be added to the notice of non-delivery as prescribed by rule 258.

291. When a telegraph office of destination has to re-direct by telegraph a foreign telegram with prepaid reply, it shall retain before the address the indication “=RPX=” (Rule 269) as received and cancel the voucher, if it has prepared one.

MULTIPLE TELEGRAMS.

292. A foreign multiple telegram means a telegram addressed either to several addressees in the same locality, or in different localities served by the same telegraph office or to the same addressee at different abodes in the same locality or in different localities served by the same telegraph office. The sender of a foreign multiple telegram shall write in the space provided for the purpose on the telegram form the special instruction “=TMx=” [Rule 177 (d)].

293. The name of the office of destination shall appear only once, namely, at the end of the address. In a telegram addressed to several addressees, the instructions regarding the place of delivery, such as Exchange, Railway Station, market, etc., shall appear after the name of each addressee. In like manner in a telegram for the same person at several addresses, the name of the addressee shall appear before each designation of a place of delivery.

294. If the address of a foreign multiple telegram contains any supplementary instructions, it shall be written in accordance with the rule 185.

295. The charge for a foreign multiple telegram shall be the charge prescribed for a single foreign telegram of the same class and length, all the addresses being reckoned in the number of words, together with, for each address, a copying fee of twelve annas for any number of chargeable words not exceeding 50, six annas for every 50 such words after the first 50, and six annas for the remaining chargeable words, if any, such copying fee being calculated separately for each copy on the basis of the number of words which each copy is to contain.

296. Each copy of a foreign multiple telegram delivered shall bear its own particular address only preceded, if necessary, by one of the special instructions: “=Urgent=”, “=SEN=”, “=Press=”, “=LT=”, or “=LTF=”, as the case may be. The paid service indication “=TMx=”, shall not appear on it unless the sender has requested the contrary. In the latter case the sender shall write before the address the special instruction “=CTA=” [Rule 177(d)]. Each copy of the multiple telegram must then bear, in addition to the address proper to it, all the other addresses. These shall be reproduced after the signature or in the absence of a signature, after the text and they shall be preceded by the indication “received with.....addresses”. If a copy bearing the paid service indication “=CTA=” is to be redirected by telegraph, it shall bear only the address proper to it. The other addresses shall be transmitted after the signature, or, if there is no signature, after the text and they shall be preceded by the indication “received with.....addresses”.

TELEGRAMS TO BE DELIVERED BY POST OR BY EXPRESS.

297. A telegram addressed to a place served by international telegraph communication shall not be forwarded by post, express or air mail, except from a telegraph office of the country to which the place of destination belongs.

298. A foreign telegram addressed to a place where there is no telegraph office, shall be delivered to its address from a telegraph office of the country to which the place of destination belongs either by post, by special messenger or by air mail.

Provided that such delivery may be effected from a telegraph office of another country when the country of destination is not connected with the international telegraph system or when the place of destination cannot be reached by the telegraph system of the country of destination.

299. To the address of foreign telegrams which are to be forwarded beyond the telegraph lines, shall be prefixed the special instruction indicative of the means of transport to be used “=Poste=”, “=PR=” or “=PAV=” [Rule 177 (d)].

300. The name of the telegraph office from which the telegram is to be forwarded by post (ordinary or aerial) shall be written on the telegram form immediately after the name of the place of final destination.

Example.—The address “=Poste = (or =PAV =) Lorenzini Poggiovalle Teramo”, will indicate that the telegram is to be forwarded by post (or air mail) from Teramo to Poggiovalle, a place not served by telegraph.

301. A foreign telegram shall be accepted for delivery by special messenger only if addressed to a destination in any State which has organised a system of delivery more rapid than the post.

302. The sender of a foreign telegram who wishes to pay the fixed charge notified for express delivery shall write before the address of the telegram the special instruction “=XP=” [Rule 177 (d)].

303. If the sender of a foreign telegram wishes the express charge to be collected from the addressee, he shall enter on the telegram the special instruction “Express” [Rule 177(d)]. If the addressee refuses to pay the express charge, the telegram shall nevertheless be delivered to him, and, in such case, the office of destination shall inform the office of origin of the fact by a service advice specifying the amount of the express charge to be recovered from the sender.

304. When a foreign telegram bearing the special instruction “Expres” or “Express” has involved expense to the telegraph office of destination but has not been delivered, the office of destination shall enter in the advice of non-delivery referred to in rule 258 the amount to be recovered from the sender on this account, thus “*Percevoir*” (amount due for special service).

305. *Employment of Post.*—Telegrams to be delivered by post or by air mail shall be subject to the following supplementary charges, both for delivery within the country of telegraphic destination and for forwarding to a country other than the country of telegraphic destination :—

- 1st, those bearing the paid service indication “=Poste=”: no charge;
- 2nd, those bearing the paid service indication “=PR=” [Rule 177 (d)].
five annas;
- 3rd, those bearing the paid service indication “=PAV=” [Rule 177 (d)] :—
seven annas;
- 4th, those bearing the paid service indications “=PAV=” and “=PR=”:
twelve annas.

306. The telegraph office of destination may forward by post foreign telegrams for addresses beyond the free delivery limit—

- (a) if the telegram contains no directions as to the method of delivery to be employed, or
- (b) when the method of delivery indicated in the telegram differs from the method adopted and notified by the Administration by which delivery is to be effected (Rule 301), or
- (c) when express delivery charges are due to be collected on such telegram from an addressee who has on a previous occasion refused to pay such charges.

307. The telegraph office of destination shall forward by post foreign telegrams for addresses beyond the free delivery limit—

- (a) when delivery by post has been requested by the sender (Rule 299) or by the addressee (Rule 290);

Provided that, where the addressee has asked to have his telegrams delivered to him by special messenger, the office of destination may adopt this method of delivery for all telegrams addressed to him whether they bear the special instruction “=Poste=” or not, or

- (b) when the telegraph office of destination has not a more rapid means of delivery at its disposal.

308. Foreign telegrams which have to be forwarded to their destination by post from telegraph offices of destination in India shall be dealt with in the following manner, namely :—

- (a) Telegrams to be delivered within the limits of the Indian Inland Postal Tariff shall be forwarded by registered post without charge to the sender or addressee ; those received with the paid service indication “=PAV=” shall be handed to the air mail service as registered letters.
- (b) Telegrams to be transmitted by post to a place beyond the limits of the Indian Inland Postal Tariff shall, if the postal charges have been duly collected in advance, be posted as fully paid letters, ordinary or registered as the case may be, the prepayment including, in the case of telegrams bearing the indication “=PAV=” the surcharge proper to the air route ; if the postal charges have not been prepaid, such telegrams shall be posted as ordinary unpaid letters, the postage being payable by the addressee.

309. *Telegrams too late to be posted registered.*—When a foreign telegram which is to be forwarded as a registered letter cannot at once be registered, it shall first be posted as an ordinary letter if by such immediate posting the benefit of an earlier mail will be obtained and a duplicate shall then be sent by registered post as soon as possible. The second copy shall always be marked *duplicate*.

310. *“De Luxe” Telegrams.*—“De Luxe” telegrams shall be accepted for transmission at such special rates and conditions to any of such places as may be notified by the Director-General in this behalf. The sender of a De Luxe telegram shall write before the address the special instruction “=LX=” [Rule 177 (d)].

PHOTOTELEGRAMS.

311. By “*phototelegram*” is meant anything which can be transmitted by phototelegraphic apparatus. Senders of phototelegrams shall avoid the use of the colours blue, lilac, green or yellow, or gilt print or pictures, etc. on yellow, red or grey paper which lack the qualities necessary for good transmission. Phototelegrams must be rectangular in shape.

312. *Phototelegrams* shall be accepted at all large telegraph offices in India at the rates and conditions and for places abroad as shall be notified in this behalf by the Director-General in the *Post and Telegraph Guide*.

313. Every phototelegram must bear an address which may be written on an ordinary foreign telegram form, the transmission of which shall be free of charges. The address written on the phototelegram shall form part of the area of the phototelegram to be transmitted.

314. No responsibility shall be accepted for the quality or durability of phototelegrams received.

SEMAPHORE TELEGRAMS.

315. Semaphore telegrams are telegrams signalled to or from ships at sea by means of Semaphores. The sender of a foreign telegram who desires the telegram to be so signalled shall insert before the address on the telegram form the special instruction "SEM=" [Rule 177 (d)].

316. *Language*.—Foreign semaphoric telegrams shall be written either in the language of the country in which the semaphore station which has to signal them is situated, or by means of groups of letters representing the signals of International Code of Signals or lastly by combining the two.

317. *Address*.—The address of a foreign semaphoric telegram destined for a ship at sea shall contain the following particulars, namely:—

- (a) the name of the addressee with further particulars, if necessary,
- (b) the name of the ship, supplemented, if necessary, when there are several ships of the same name, by its nationality and by its distinctive signal in the International Code of Signals.
- (c) the name of the semaphoric station as it appears in the International List of Telegraph Offices.

318. *Preamble*.—In the case of foreign semaphoric telegrams originating from ships at sea, the indication of the office of origin in the preamble shall include the name of the ship followed by the name of the receiving station. The time of handing in shall be deemed to be the time of receipt of the telegram by the receiving station in communication with the ship.

319. *Charge*.—The charge payable on a foreign semaphoric telegram shall be the charge prescribed by rule 224 together with a fee of three annas per word. The charge for a foreign semaphoric telegram addressed to a ship shall be paid by the sender, the charges payable on a foreign semaphoric telegram received from a ship shall be paid by the addressee before delivery. In the latter case, the service instruction "Percevoir" (collect) shall be inserted in the preamble.

320. *Transmission*.—Foreign telegrams from a ship at sea drawn up wholly or partly in signals of the International Code of Signals shall be transmitted to destination as written if the sending ship so requests. If no such request has been made, such telegrams shall be translated into ordinary language by an official of the semaphoric station and so transmitted to their destination.

321. *Period of Retention*.—The sender of a foreign telegram addressed to a ship at sea may specify the number of days during which he wishes the telegram to be kept for the ship by the semaphore station. In such case he shall write in the space provided on the form the special instruction "Jx=" specifying the number of days inclusive of the day of handing in the telegram [Rule 177 (d)].

322. If within the period indicated by the sender or, in the absence of such indication, up to the morning of the 28th day following the date of handing in, it has not been possible to transmit to the ship a foreign telegram addressed to a ship at sea, the semaphore station shall notify the telegraph office of origin which shall then communicate the advice to the sender. The sender may request, by paid telegraphic or postal service advice addressed to the semaphore station, that his telegram be kept for a further period not exceeding 30 days for transmission to the ship and so on. In the absence of such a request, the telegram shall not be retained after the close of the 2nd day following the issue of the service advice notifying that transmission has not been effected. If, however, it is certain that the ship has passed beyond the range of the semaphore station before the telegram could be signalled to it, the telegraph office of origin shall be notified of the fact and that office shall inform the sender.

323. The undermentioned telegrams requiring special services shall not be admitted as foreign semaphore telegrams, namely :—

- (a) Telegrams with prepaid replies (Rule 269), except telegrams addressed to ships at sea.
- (b) Telegraphic money order.
- (c) Telegrams to be collated (Rule 276).
- (d) Telegrams requiring telegraphic or postal notification of delivery (Rule 279), except when such telegrams are destined for a ship at sea and require notification of delivery only in respect of its transit over the lines of the telegraph system.
- (e) Paid service telegrams (*e.g.*, repetition at the request of the addressee) (Rule 361). Such telegrams, shall, however, be accepted so far as the wire transmission only is concerned (*e.g.*, for repetition to or from the semaphore station).
- (f) Urgent, Letter telegrams and press telegrams (Rules 268, 336, 312 and 324): Provided that urgent telegrams may be accepted for priority in transmission up to or from a semaphore station, double the ordinary rate being charged in respect of the distance over which priority in transmission is required.
- (g) Telegrams to be delivered by special messenger or by post (Rule 298, etc.).

PRESS TELEGRAMS

324. The Director-General may, upon application and upon submission by the authorised representatives of the newspaper, periodical, publication, news agency or bureau or authorised broadcasting station/company/organisation concerned, of a written undertaking to conform to all the conditions prescribed by these rules for foreign press telegrams, issue to a correspondent a "Card of authority" authorising him to send foreign press telegrams at reduced rates as provided by these rules. A card of authority may be cancelled on proof of any irregularity practised by the holder.

325. Foreign press telegrams (either ordinary or urgent) conforming to the conditions prescribed in rule 326 shall be accepted for transmission to or from such places as may be notified in this behalf in the *Post and Telegraph Guide*.

326. Foreign press telegrams for transmission at reduced rates shall conform to the following conditions, namely :—

- (1) *Address*.—The telegram shall be addressed only to a newspaper, periodical publication, news agency or bureau or authorised broadcasting station/company/organisation by a name or registered abbreviated address identical in either case, with that recorded on the Card of authority of the sender.
- (2) *Text*.—The telegram shall contain only intelligence clearly intended for publication in a newspaper or other periodical publication or for broadcasting and shall not contain any passage, advertisement or communication of a private nature nor any advertisement or communication for the insertion of which in a newspaper or for the broadcasting of which a charge is usually made. Further, it shall not contain any advertisement which is inserted in a newspaper or broadcast free of charge :

Provided that such telegram may also contain written within brackets at the beginning or end of the text, instructions, relating to the publication or broadcasting of the telegram, not exceeding in length 20 words or 10 per cent. of the number of chargeable words in the text of the telegram, whichever is less.

(3) *Language*.—The telegram shall be written in plain language in one of the languages admitted for international telegraphic correspondence in plain language (Rule 180), chosen from among the following languages :—

- (a) the French language ;
- (b) the language in which the receiving newspaper is printed, on condition that the sender may be required to furnish proof that there is a newspaper, in the country of destination of the telegram, published in the language chosen ;
- (c) the national language or languages notified in this behalf by the country of origin or of destination ;
- (d) one or more additional languages which may be notified in this behalf by the country of origin or of destination as being used in the country to which they belong :

Provided that any of the languages permissible for such telegram may be employed for quotations conjointly with the language in which the telegram is expressed.

NOTE.—The language notified for India are English, French and Portuguese.

(4) *Signature*.—The sender shall be none other than a correspondent holding a Card of authority (Rule 324) and the signature on the telegram shall be that of the correspondent whose name appears on such card of authority.

(5) *Special Instruction*.—The telegram shall have before the address the special instruction “=Press=”, but shall not bear any other special instruction save, if desired, that relating to urgent telegrams or multiple address telegrams.

(6) *Charge*.—The charge per word for an urgent press telegram shall be the same as for an ordinary private telegram over the same route. The charge per word for an ordinary press telegram shall be at the reduced rates notified in the *Post and Telegraph Guide*.

(7) *Minimum Number of Words*.—The minimum number of chargeable words for press telegrams shall be 10.

327. Exchange and market quotations, results of sporting events and meteorological observations and forecasts, with or without explanatory text, shall be admitted in press telegrams at reduced rates. The telegraph office of origin shall, in cases of doubt, satisfy itself by reference to the sender who shall be required to prove that the groups of figures appearing in the telegrams really represent exchange and market quotations, results of sporting events or meteorological observations or forecasts.

328. For the receipt only of press telegrams at press rates each authorised newspaper, periodical publication, news agency or bureau or broadcasting station/company/organisation may have an abbreviated address registered free of charge.

329. For a foreign multiple press telegram the copying fee to be collected for the copies to be prepared at the office of destination shall be that prescribed by rule 205 for copies of a foreign private multiple telegram.

330. Charges for all foreign telegrams at press rates shall be prepaid by the sender :

Provided that foreign bearing press telegrams may be sent to the extent to which, under the provisions of his card of authority, the sender has been authorised by the Director-General in this behalf :

Provided further that at departmental telegraph offices and at such combined offices as the Head of a Circle may specify in this behalf foreign press telegrams may be sent on the system described in rule 68.

331. Foreign telegrams presented as press telegrams (ordinary or urgent) but not fulfilling the conditions indicated in rule 326 shall be charged for according to the rate for ordinary or urgent foreign telegrams, as the case may be, and the special instruction "—Press—" shall be deleted.

332. The tariff rate for foreign telegrams (ordinary or urgent) shall be applicable to any foreign telegram of which use is made for any purpose other than that of insertion in the columns of the newspaper or periodical publication to which it is addressed or of broadcasting by the station to which it is addressed; in particular the rate for foreign telegrams (ordinary or urgent) shall be applicable to—

- (i) foreign press telegrams which, in the absence of a satisfactory explanation are not published by the newspaper or periodical publication to which they are addressed, or which are not broadcast by the station to which they are addressed, or which the addressee has, before publication in such newspaper or periodical or broadcasting, communicated either to private individuals or to establishments, such as Clubs, Cafes, Hotels, Exchanges, etc.;
- (ii) foreign press telegrams which the addressee has, before publication in his own newspaper, journal or periodical, sold, distributed or communicated to other newspapers with a view to prior publication in their columns or foreign press telegrams which the broadcasting station of destination has before broadcasting, sold, distributed or communicated to other stations with a view to their being broadcast by their own means :

Provided that such telegrams may be sold, distributed or communicated for simultaneous publication or broadcasting, as the case may be ;

- (iii) foreign press telegrams addressed to agencies if such telegrams are, in the absence of a satisfactory explanation, not published in a newspaper, or broadcast, or if such telegrams are communicated to third persons before being published by the Press or broadcast.

333. In the case of any foreign press telegram to which the tariffs for foreign telegrams (ordinary or urgent) have become applicable under rule 332 the difference between the charge actually paid at press rates and the charge payable on such telegram at foreign tariff rates shall be paid by the addressee and retained by the Administration of destination.

METEOROLOGICAL TELGRAMS

334. "*Foreign Meteorological Telegram*" means a telegram sent by an official meteorological service or by a station in official relation with such a service and addressed to such a service or to such a station, which consists solely of meteorological observations or meteorological forecasts. Such telegram shall bear the paid service indication "—OBS—" before the address and must not contain any other paid service indication.

335. The charge for a foreign meteorological telegram shall be half the charge prescribed under rule 224 for an ordinary foreign telegram of the same length sent by the same route.

LETTER TELEGRAMS

336. "*Letter Telegram*" means a foreign telegram accepted for transmission at a reduced rate to any place notified in this behalf in the *Post and Telegraph Guide* on conditions that the transmission of such telegram may, if necessary, be deferred in favour of full rate telegrams and ordinary press telegrams.

337. Letter telegrams shall be distinguished by the paid service indication "**=LT=**".

338. Letter telegrams sent by one of the authority mentioned in Rule 348 or replies to telegrams sent by those authorities, may bear the paid service indication "**=LTF=**" and shall enjoy the same rate and shall be subject, as regards acceptance, transmission and delivery, to the same conditions as letter telegrams bearing the paid service indication "**=LT=**". However, the rules relating to stoppage of private telegrams (Rule 176-A) shall not apply to "**=LTF=**" letter telegrams.

339. *Charge*.—The charge for a foreign letter telegram shall be half the charge per word prescribed under rule 224 for an ordinary foreign telegram. The minimum number of chargeable words for letter telegrams shall be twenty-two.

340. *Language*.—(1) The text of letter telegrams must be expressed wholly in plain language (Rules 180, 181, 214 and 217).

(2) However in a money order telegram or a postal Cheque telegram transmitted as a letter telegram the amount of the money order or postal cheque may be replaced officially by code words.

341. *Special Provision and Restrictions*.—(1) Registered addresses shall be accepted when occurring in a context which makes their character clear, (Rule 199).

(2) If asked to do so by the office of origin, the sender must sign on the telegram form a declaration categorically stating that the text is expressed wholly in plain language and bears no meaning other than that which appears on the face of it. The declaration must indicate the language or languages in which the telegram is expressed.

(3) In the case of money order telegrams and postal cheque telegrams the declaration is required only if the official text is followed by a private message.

(4) Radio-telegrams and semaphore telegrams shall not be accepted as letter telegrams.

342. *Special Instructions*.—(1) The only special instructions admitted in letter telegrams shall be the following : prepaid reply, redirection to any other address, multiple addresses, communicate all addresses, post, registered post, *poste restante*, telegraph *restante* and *de luxe* telegrams. The corresponding paid service indications: (**=RPX=**, redirected from=, **=TMX=**, **=CTA=**, **=Poste=**, **=PR=**, **=GP=**, **=TR=**, and **=LX=**) shall be charged at the reduced rate.

(2) Telegraphic redirection shall be carried out, after the deletion or alteration, if necessary, of the indication **=LT=** or **=LTF=**, according to the rates in force and the classes of service admitted in relations between the Administration of redirection and the Administration of destination.

343. *Order of Transmission*.—Letter telegrams shall be transmitted after the transmission of all full rate or ordinary press telegrams awaiting transmission at the telegraph office concerned.

344. *Delivery*.—The delivery of a Letter telegram (**=LT=** or **=LTF=**) shall not be effected until the morning (after 8 O'clock Local time) of the second day i.e., the day following the day on which the telegram was presented at the telegraph office concerned.

345. *Commonwealth Social Telegrams*.—Commonwealth Social Telegrams shall be accepted throughout the year during the working hours of tele-

graph office on any day of the week, including Sundays and Telegraph Holidays, under the same conditions prescribed for Letter Telegrams, except as follows :—

- (a) The Sender must sign on the telegram form a declaration stating that the text consists solely of greetings, family news or non-commercial personal affairs, and is expressed wholly in plain language and bear no meaning other than that which appears on the face of it.
- (b) Commonwealth Social Telegrams must bear the full postal address of the addressee; registered abbreviated telegraphic addresses are admissible. The sender must write before the address, the special instructions = GLT= which shall be charged for as one word.
- (c) Commonwealth Social Telegrams must not relate to trade or business to include commercial marks of commercial expressions or a succession of numbers, names or words without connected meaning, but subject to this it may include figures provided the total number of groups of figures does not exceed one third of the total number of chargeable words in the text and signature.

346. Commonwealth Social Telegrams shall be accepted only to places within the Commonwealth countries. The minimum charge for such a telegram is Rs. 3-12-0 for the first eleven words or less (including the special instructions =GLT=) plus 6 annas for every additional word.

347. *Application of full rates to irregular telegrams.*—When the telegraph office of destination observes that a letter telegram, worded in a language other than those of the Administration of origin, does not comply with the conditions laid down in rules 340 and 341 it may collect from the addressee supplementary charge corresponding to the difference between the cost of an ordinary telegram and that of a letter telegram."

STATE TELEGRAMS.

348. *Definition.*—Foreign State (Government) Telegram means :—

- (i) a foreign telegram sent in his official capacity by any of the authorities specified below :—
 - (a) the Head of a State ;
 - (b) the Head of a Government and members of a Government ;
 - (c) the Head of colony; protectorate, over-seas Territory or territory under suzerainty, authority, trusteeship, or mandate or a foreign Government or of the United Nations ;
 - (d) Commanders-in-Chief of Military forces, land, sea or air ;
 - (e) diplomatic or consular agents ;
 - (f) the Secretary General of the United Nations and the Heads of the subsidiary organs of the United Nations ;
 - (g) the International Court of Justice at the Hague ;
 - (h) an official authorised in his behalf by the Central Government.
- (ii) the reply to any such telegram as specified in (i) above; Foreign State telegrams shall bear the service instructions "State" inserted by the sender or by the office of origin at the end of the preamble.

349. *Replies to State Telegrams.*—The right to send a foreign State telegram in reply to a foreign State telegram may be established by the production of the original State telegram.

* 350. *Telegrams of Consular Agents.*—Consular Agents shall be entitled to send foreign State telegrams only when such telegrams are addressed to State officials and relate to official matters. Telegrams which do not fulfil these conditions shall, when presented as State telegrams, be nevertheless accepted by telegraph offices and transmitted as such, but any telegraph office transmitting such a telegram shall immediately report the matter to the appropriate Postmaster General.

351. *Language.*—Foreign State telegrams may be expressed in plain or secret language. Foreign State telegrams which do not comply with the provisions of rules 179-183 shall not be refused, but any telegraph office observing such non-compliance shall immediately report the matter to the appropriate Postmaster-General.

352. *Collation.*—State telegrams written wholly or partially in Secret language shall be repeated in their entirety (Rule 273) by the receiving office in the manner required for "collated" telegrams (Rule 102).

353. The sender of a foreign State telegrams in plain or secret language may request for the priority in transmission conferred on State telegrams by rule 235 (1) (b). In such case the telegram shall bear the service instruction "with priority" written by the sender, and telegrams so written shall be given priority in transmission immediately after telegrams relating to the safety of human life at sea or in the air. ("SVH").

354. A foreign State telegram, in plain or secret language, which bears no service instructions "with priority" written by the sender shall be treated as regards order of transmission like an ordinary private telegram.

355. Telegrams relating to the application of the provisions of Chapters VI, VII and VIII of the United Nations Charter, exchanged in an emergency, between the President of the Security Council, the President of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Chairman of the Military Staff Committee, the Chairman of a regional Sub-Committee of the Military Staff Committee, a representative to the Security Council or to the General Assembly, a Member of the Military Staff Committee, the Chairman or the Principal Secretary of a Committee set up by the Security Council or the General Assembly, a person performing mission on behalf of the United Nations, a minister member of a Government, or the Administrative Head of a trust territory designated as a strategic area shall be entitled to a priority superior to that given by rule 235 (1) (c) to Government telegrams with priority. These telegrams shall bear in the preamble the instructions "Priority Nations" and the sender shall write before the address the paid service indication "—Priority Nations—". Such telegrams shall be accepted only if they bear the personal authorisation of one of the officials mentioned above.

356. Except in cases of special arrangements or regional agreements concluded in this behalf by the Central Government, foreign State telegrams shall be charged as ordinary private telegrams, no matter whether priority has been requested or not.

357. The authorities mentioned in rule 348 may send Letter Telegrams with the paid service instruction =LTF=.

TELEGRAPH SERVICE CORRESPONDENCE

358. Telegraph service correspondence include :—

- (a) service telegrams ;
- (b) service advices ;
- (c) paid service advices.

359. *Service Telegrams*.—Foreign service telegram means a foreign telegram which is transmitted free on the service of a Telegraph Administration. Foreign service telegrams shall be those which are exchanged between:—

- (a) Telegraph Administrations ;
- (b) Recognised private operating agencies ;
- (c) Telegraph Administrations and recognised private operating agencies ;
- (d) Telegraph Administrations and recognised private agencies on one hand and the Secretary General of the International Telecommunication Union on the other

and relating to international telecommunication or to subjects of public interest mutually agreed upon by the different telegraph Administrations and/or recognised private operating agencies concerned.

(2) The Chairman of the Administrative Council, the Directors of the International Consultative Committees, the Vice Directors of the C.C.I.R. and the Chairman of the I.F.R.B. are authorised to send free of charge telegrams relating to their own service. Such telegrams shall be considered as service telegrams.

360. *Service Advice*.—“*Service Advice*” means a telegraphic communication between one telegraph office and another in respect of a telegram already transmitted or in course of transmission or relating to details of service or to the working of lines and telegraph offices.

361. *Paid Service Advice*.—During the period of preservation of records in telegraph offices (Rule 380) the sender or the addressee of any foreign telegram already transmitted or in course of transmission or the authorised representative of either of them may, if their identity and, in the case of agents, or their authority is satisfactorily established, have information obtained instructions given by telegraph about such telegrams. Such person shall deposit the cost at the full rate of the telegram conveying the request and of a reply if one is needed ;

Provided that when the addressee asks for the repetition of a telegram received by him he shall pay the charge at the full rate for each word to be repeated subject to a minimum charge of one rupee and two annas, and no further charge shall be made for a reply ; in the case of a telegram repeated from a Frontier Telegraph Office the charge payable shall be that for the transmission of an inland express telegram containing the number of words to be repeated.

Provided, further, that when a Government official asks for the repetition of a telegram received by him in his official capacity, he shall not be required to prepay the charge for repetition ; but if no error of the telegraph service is revealed by such repetition the said charge shall thereafter be recovered from him.

362. A telegram sent at the request of the addressee, in order to obtain the repetition of a passage suspected to be erroneous, shall be deemed always to imply telegraphic reply of the same class as the telegram making the request, and the insertion of the instruction “=RPx=” shall not be necessary. In other cases in which a telegraphic reply is desired the instruction “=RPx=” shall be inserted in the telegram conveying the request, and a charge for a reply of six words shall be collected.

363. If under the provisions of rule 36, a reply by post is desired, the service advice shall bear the paid service instruction “=Letter=” in place of “=RPx””. The charge for such a reply shall be four annas. If the sender desires the reply to be sent as a registered letter he shall pay a charge of nine annas for the reply. The service advice in this case shall bear the paid service instruction “=Letter RCM=”.

364. Save as provided in rule 360 the rectification, completion or cancellation of foreign telegrams, and all other communications addressed to a telegraph office in respect of foreign telegrams already transmitted or in course of transmission shall

be effected solely by means of service advice at the expense of the person making the demand.

365. The charges paid for service advices necessitated by errors of the Telegraph Service shall be refunded upon application made in accordance with the provisions of rules 375—377.

366. When the words, of which repetition is requested, are indistinctly written, the office of origin shall, before giving a repetition, make inquiry of the sender or, if the sender cannot be found, shall add to the repetition a note "Writing doubtful".

367. When the repetition relates to a telegram which has reached a foreign telegraph office of origin from the sender by telephone or by a private telegraph wire, that office before giving a repetition will ask the sender to repeat the words in question. In such case, if one or more of the words thus repeated are not the same as the words in the telegram, the office will give the desired repetition as corrected by the sender but will add to the text of the service advice the indication "CTP" (*conserver taxe payée*, or retain charge paid) followed by the number, in letters, of words corrected by the sender, thus:—"CTP one", "CTP two", etc., and the charge for repetition shall not in such case be refunded. If the sender cannot be consulted at once, a provisional repetition shall be given from the copy of the telegram at the office of origin. The repetition shall bear at the end of the text the special instruction "CTFSN" (correction to follow, if necessary).

368. Even in cases other than those provided for in rules 366 and 367 a telegraph office of origin shall, at the special request of the addressee, consult the sender regarding the words of which repetition has been requested by the addressee. In such case, the text of the original paid service advice shall bear the special instruction "consult sender" and a fee of one rupee and eight annas shall be paid for such an advice, which is retained by the Administration which forwards the advice.

369. The various communications mentioned in rules 361, 362, 364, 366, 367 may be made by post through the agency of the telegraph office of origin or destination. They shall in such case be forwarded by ordinary letter or under registered cover at the expense of the applicant who shall also pay the cost of a reply by post if such reply is required.

REFUNDS

370. Save as provided in rule 374, refunds in respect of charges paid shall, in the cases and to the extent mentioned below and upon application or complaint made in accordance with the provisions of rule 375, be payable to the person by whom such charge was originally paid, namely :—

- (a) A refund of the full charge paid for every foreign telegram which, through the fault of the telegraph service, has failed to reach its destination.
- (b) A refund of the charge paid for any foreign telegram, which owing to the change or alteration of the name of the office of origin in course of transmission has not fulfilled its purpose.
- (c) A refund of the full charge paid for every foreign telegram stopped in the course of transmission as a result of the interruption of a route and in consequence cancelled at the request of the sender.
- (d) A refund of the full charge for a telegram in plain language, if, through the error in transmission or through the omission of words in course of transmission the meaning of the telegram has been altered, or if, through the fault of the telegraph service, the telegram has become unintelligible.
- (e) A refund of the full charge paid for any foreign telegram which, through the fault of the telegraph service, was received later than it would have been received by post (excluding air mail), or which in any case has not been delivered to the addressee until after a period of

(1) twelve hours in case of full rate telegrams and press telegrams exchanged between two adjoining countries or countries connected by a direct means of communication, (2) 24 hours in all other cases, such period being counted, from the hour of acceptance of the telegram for transmission. The time for which offices are closed when that is the cause of delay, the time occupied in delivery by special messenger, the time taken for the maritime or air transmission of radio-telegrams, the time employed for transmission by semaphore as well as the period of retention of such telegrams at a semaphore station, at a coast station or on board a ship, shall not be reckoned in the periods herein before specified. Those periods shall be reduced by a half in the case of foreign State telegrams in respect of which the sender has requested priority of transmission (Rule 353), in the case of urgent telegrams (Rule 268) and in the case of paid service advices (Rule 361). No refund shall, however, be made if the delay is the result of indistinct writing on the part of the sender.

For letter telegrams, the period shall be reckoned from the time when the letter telegrams should normally have been delivered.

- (f) A refund of the charge when it amounts to not less than one rupee and eight annas, for that part of the text of a collated telegram in plain or secret language, which, as a result of errors in transmission or the omission of words has manifestly been unable to fulfil its purpose, unless the errors or omissions have been rectified by paid service advices under rule 361.
- (g) A refund of the accessory charge for a special service which has not been performed, including the charge for the relative special instruction.
- (h) Save as provided by rule 367 a refund of the amounts deposited for paid service advices requesting repetition of a passage believed to be incorrect, if the words as repeated are not in conformity with the words as originally received, subject to the reservation that in the case where some words were correctly and others, incorrectly reproduced in the original telegram, the charge for the words correctly transmitted in the first place shall not be refunded unless the Administration concerned is satisfied that the alterations made prevented the words which had not been distorted from being understood.
- (i) A refund of the full charge paid for any other paid service advice, telegraphic or postal, sent under rules 361 to 369 and necessitated by an error of the telegraph service.
- (j) A refund of the full amount of any sum prepaid for a reply when the addressee has not been able to make use of the reply telegram form or has refused it, and the reply telegram form is in the hands of the Telegraph Administration by which it was issued or is restored to an office of the Administration of the country of origin or of the country of destination before the expiration of a period of four months from the date of issue (Rule 274).
- (k) A refund of the charge pertaining to the telegraph section not traversed when, owing to interruption of a telegraph route, a foreign telegram has been forwarded to its destination by post or by other means. The amount expended in so forwarding the telegram by means other than telegraphic shall, however, in such case be deducted from the sum to be refunded (Rule 245).
- (l) A refund of the full charge for any foreign telegram with a prepaid reply which has obviously not been able to fulfil its purpose owing to a service irregularity that justified the repayment of the charges paid for the

reply ; also the full charge for any prepaid reply which has obviously not been able to fulfil its purpose owing to a service irregularity which justifies the repayment of the charge for the original telegram.

- (m) A refund of the charge, when it amounts to not less than one rupee and eight annas, for every word paid for but omitted in the transmission of a telegram, unless the charge for a part of the telegram is refunded under clause (f) or the error has been corrected by means of a paid service advice under rule 361.
- (n) A refund of the difference between the amount notified on a reply telegram form as prepaid and the amount of the charge for the telegram franked by means of such reply telegram form, if this difference be not less than one rupee and eight annas (Rule 272).
- (o) A refund of the charge paid for the whole or part of every telegram stopped under rule 174 and the charge paid for every telegram stopped under rule 176.
- (p) A refund of such portion of the charge paid as related to the transmission over the distance untraversed when a foreign telegram is cancelled by the sender before it reaches the telegraph office of destination (Rule 249).

371. When a coast station advises the telegraph office of origin that a radio-telegram cannot be transmitted to the ship of destination, the office of origin shall save as provided in rule 374, at once refund to the sender such portion of the charges paid by him as related to the transmission of the telegram from the coast station to the ship ; when the acknowledgment of receipt of a radio-telegram has not reached the station which transmitted such radio-telegram, the charge shall only be refunded if it is found that a refund is payable in respect of the original radio-telegram itself.

372. When a coast station (for a telegraph office acting on its behalf) has forwarded a radio-telegram to the ship of destination by means other than wireless in accordance with rule 408 the coast station charge is retained by the Administration to which the coast station is subject ; and the ship station charge only is refunded to the sender, through the medium of the office of origin.

373. In the case of a partial refund in respect of a foreign multiple telegram the charge paid for each copy shall be deemed to be the quotient obtained by dividing, by the number of addressees, the total charges paid for the multiple telegram.

374. The provisions of rules 370 and 371 shall not be applicable to telegrams passing over the lines of an Administration which itself refuses to submit to the obligation of refunds.

375. Complaints respecting telegrams and claims for refund involving complaints against the Service may be made to the Director-General or to the appropriate Postmaster-General, and claims for refund which do not involve complaints against the Service may be made to the *Officer-in-Charge of the Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta*;

Provided that claims for refunds on account of (1) paid service advices (Rule 365), (2) overcharges or telegrams stamped in excess by the sender (Rule 233), or (3) telegrams stamped and cancelled before transmission has begun (Rule 248) if made within seven days from the date of the telegram, be presented at the telegraph departmental office or combined office at which such advice or telegram was handed in.

376. Every such claim or complaint shall be accompanied by documentary evidence of the nature hereinafter specified, namely :—

- (a) in case of non-delivery or of delay, by a written statement from the telegraph office of destination or from the addressee ; the copy delivered to the addressee may be substituted for the written statement in the case of the delay, if the said copy shows evidence of the delay ;

- (b) in case of alteration or omission, by the copy of the telegram delivered to the addressee ;
- (c) in case of an unused reply telegram form (Rule 274) by the reply telegram form delivered to the addressee ;
- (d) in case of telegrams sent from India, by the receipt (Rule 230) ; and
- (e) in case of paid service advices (Rule 361 etc.), by the correction memorandum granted in connection therewith by the telegraph office of delivery.

377. No claim for a refund other than a refund under clauses (j) and (n) of rule 370 shall be considered unless received by the appropriate officer within six months from the date of the telegram in respect of which the claim is made.

378. The right to a refund shall lapse after a period of six months from the date of the letter by which the sender is informed that the refund has been granted.

379. No claim for refund shall be admitted in respect of a telegram which was not in accordance with the conditions prescribed for observance by the public with regard to composition, language, legible writing, address, instructions for the conveyance of telegrams beyond the telegraph lines, etc.

RECORDS

380. *Period of Preservation.*—The originals of foreign telegrams and all documents relating to them shall be kept for seven days only in Government telegraph offices, and shall then be sent to the Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta, where they shall be preserved for not less than ten months from the beginning of the month following that in which the telegram was handed in, and may then be destroyed.

381. *Inspection of Originals.*—Originals or copies of telegrams may be shown only to the sender, or to the addressee or to the authorised representative of either of them on proof, if required, of the identity of such persons. A charge of eight annas shall be made for such inspection.

382. *Copies.*—The sender or the addressee of a foreign telegram, or the authorised representative of either, may, on application to the telegraph office within seven days or to the *Officer-in-Charge of the Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta*, within the minimum period fixed for preservation of records (Rule 380) be furnished with certified copies or photographs—

- (a) of the telegram originally handed in for transmission, or
- (b) of the copy delivered, if a duplicate of it has been retained.

383. A fixed charge of one rupee two annas shall be made for every copy furnished in conformity with rule 382 if the number of words in the telegram does not exceed 100. In the case of telegrams containing more than 100 words, the charge for a copy shall be one rupee two annas for the first 100 words, together with six annas for each additional 50 words or part thereof. The charge for photographs of originals or copies shall be rupees fifteen for each page of the size of a foreign telegram form.

384. Every application for a copy shall contain such particulars as may be necessary for tracing the telegram to which the application relates.

385. *Extended Preservation.*—On the ground of pending or contemplated judicial proceedings, application may, within the period prescribed for the preservation of telegrams, be made by an interested party to the *Officer-in-Charge of the Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta*, for the further preservation of any specified telegram. Upon receipt of such application such telegrams shall be preserved for a period of three months beyond the date on which it would become due for destruc-

tion under rule 380, at the expiration of this further period the telegram shall, in default of a renewed application, be destroyed. The duty of the Telegraph Department shall be confined to making the search and preserving the telegram, if found, and no information as to the result of the search shall be furnished, nor shall any telegram preserved under this rule be produced, except on the order of a Court of Law or other competent authority.

386. *Fees for searching for Telegrams.*—Should the particulars furnished be insufficient to enable the Check Office of the telegraph office, as the case may be, at once to trace a telegram which is the subject of an application under rule 382 or rule 385 search shall be undertaken only upon payment of the fee prescribed below, namely :—

For searching either the sent or the received telegrams of one telegraph office for one day	Rs. 2
For searching both the sent and the received telegrams of one telegraph office for one day	3

387. Applications for inspection of foreign telegrams or for copies of such telegrams may be addressed to the telegraph office within seven days of the date of handing in or receipt of such telegrams, or to the *Officer-in-Charge of the Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta*, within ten months from such date (Rule 380). Applications for photographs may be addressed to the *Officer-in-Charge of the Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta*.

PART IV

RULES FOR RADIO-TELEGRAMS.

Definition.

388. "Radio-telegram" means any telegram exchanged with a ship at sea through the medium of a coast station or with an aircraft through the medium of an aeronautical station specified for such purpose in the *Post and Telegraph Guide*.

DURATION OF SERVICE.

389. The service at coast stations and aeronautical stations in India shall be in accordance with the hours notified for such stations in the *Post and Telegraph Guide*.

FORM AND ACCEPTANCE OF RADIO-TELEGRAMS.

390. The form and acceptance of radio-telegrams shall be governed by the rules for foreign telegrams contained in Part III of these rules.

SPECIAL RULES FOR RADIO-TELEGRAMS.

391. The sender shall in every case be responsible for the sufficiency and accuracy of the address.

392. The address of a radio-telegram intended for a ship or an aircraft shall be drawn up as follows :—

- (a) Name or designation of the addressee, with supplementary particulars if necessary ;
- (b) Name of the ship or call-sign of the aircraft as it appears in the appropriate international list of stations ; and
- (c) Name of the coast station or aeronautical station as it appears in the appropriate international list of stations.

NOTE.—The following are the international lists of stations mentioned in clauses (b) and (c) :—

- (1) List of Coast stations and Ship stations ; and
- (2) List of Aeronautical stations and Aircraft stations

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393. If desired, the name of the ship, and the call-sign of the aircraft may, at the risk of the sender, be replaced by the particulars of its voyage.

394. The name and permanent address of the sender of a radio-telegram shall be written on the message form at the office of origin for purposes of record.

PREAMBLE.

395. On transmitting a radio-telegram from a ship or an aircraft over the ordinary telegraph system, the coast station or aeronautical station shall insert for "office of origin" the name of the ship or aircraft of origin as it appears in the appropriate international list and also the name of the last ship or aircraft which acted as intermediary (should any re-transmission have occurred) and the name of the coast station or aeronautical station. The code time (i.e., the time of receipt of the radio-telegram at the coast station or aeronautical station) shall also be inserted, and this, together with the service instructions, the date and time of handing-in and the number of words signalled by the ship or aircraft, shall be transmitted to destination.

CHARGES FOR RADIO-TELEGRAMS.

396. The charge for a radio-telegram shall be prepaid by the sender with the exception of :—

- (a) express charges to be collected from the addressee on delivery (Rule 303) ;
- (b) the charges applicable to inadmissible combinations or alterations of words (Rule 219) observed by the telegraph office or the ship station of destination to be collected from the addressee.

397. The coast station charge, aeronautical station charge, ship charge and aircraft charge are notified in gold francs in the appropriate international lists, and such charges as are fixed from time to time, so far as India is concerned, shall be published in the *Post and Telegraph Guide*.

398. In the case of meteorological radio-telegrams sent to or received from Ships at Sea containing exclusively meteorological observations or meteorological forecasts, both the coast station charge and the charge for inland transmission shall be reduced by one-half. Such radio-telegrams shall commence with the paid service indication. " OBS ".

CLASSES OF TELEGRAMS NOT ADMITTED AS RADIO-TELEGRAMS.

399. The following classes of telegrams which are admitted in the general telecommunication system, shall not be accepted as radio-telegrams :—

- (a) Telegraphic money orders ;
- (b) Telegrams "to follow the addressee" ;
- (c) Paid service telegrams asking for a reply by post or for repetition or information, except as regards transmission over the ordinary telegraph system ;
- (d) Urgent telegrams, except as regards transmission over the telegraph systems of those Administrations which accept such telegrams ;
- (e) Letter telegrams ;
- (f) Greetings telegrams or other telegrams at reduced rates ;
- (g) Telegrams without text ;
- (h) Radio-maritime letters ;
- (i) Press telegrams ;
- (j) Collated radio-telegrams ;
- (k) Radio-telegrams to be delivered to the addressee in person ;
- (l) Radio-telegrams to be delivered in an open cover.

ORDER OF TRANSMISSION

400. Radio-telegrams shall be transmitted in the following order :—

- (a) Telegrams relating to safety of human life at sea or in the air.
- (b) State (Government) telegrams for which the sender has requested priority in transmission.
- (c) Navigational and meteorological telegrams.
- (d) Service advices relating to the disturbance of communication.
- (e) Service telegrams and other service advices.
- (f) State (Government) telegrams for which the sender has not requested priority in transmission, private telegrams and press telegrams.

401. Subject to the provisions of rule 400 radio-telegrams shall be transmitted in the order in which they are received.

UNDELIVERED RADIO-TELEGRAMS FROM SHIPS OR AIRCRAFT.

402. When a radio-telegram from a ship at sea or an aircraft in flight cannot be delivered to the addressee on land, the fact, if possible, with the reason assigned for the non-delivery, shall be communicated to the ship or aircraft for the information of the sender. This information shall be transmitted through the original coast station or aeronautical station or another coast station or aeronautical station of the same Administration. A sender desiring to alter or add to an address can only do so by means of a paid service advice.

UNDELIVERED RADIO-TELEGRAMS ADDRESSED TO SHIPS OR AIRCRAFT.

403. When a radio-telegram reaching a ship at sea or an aircraft in flight cannot be delivered, the office of origin shall be informed by service advice.

404. The sender of a radio-telegram to a ship or an aircraft may indicate the maximum period not exceeding the day of handing-in of the radio-telegram, for which the radio-telegram, to be kept at the coast station. If the ship or aircraft does not communicate with the coast station or aeronautical station within that period, the coast station or aeronautical station shall inform the office of origin accordingly, for intimation to the sender. The sender may then request the coast station by means of a paid service advice, telegraphic or postal, either that his radio-telegram be cancelled as regards the section between the coast station and the ship station or retained for a further period of not more than seven days. If no such request is received the radio-telegram shall be treated as undelivered three days after the despatch of the advice of non-transmission. The office of origin shall immediately be advised if the coast station subsequently transmits the radio-telegram during those three days. If the radio-telegram is by request retained for a further period of seven days and is disposed of within that period, the same procedure should be followed.

405. If the sender does not specify any period, the coast station or aeronautical station shall inform the office of origin by service advice on the morning of the fourth day after the date of handing-in that it has not been possible to deliver the radio-telegram to the ship or aircraft. The office of origin shall inform the sender, who may then request by means of a paid service advice, telegraphic or postal, to the coast station or aeronautical station (the prepayment being at the rate for a telegram to the coast station or aeronautical station only) that the radio-telegram may be cancelled as regards the section between the coast station and the ship station or retained until the end of the tenth day, counting from the date of handing-in. If no such request is received, the radio-telegram shall be treated as undelivered at the end of the seventh day not including the day of handing-in. The coast station shall immediately advise the office of origin if the radio-telegram is transmitted to the

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ship between the fourth and seventh days from the day of handing-in. Similar advice shall be given when the coast station transmits the radio-telegram during the period of retention which may be requested by the sender. The expiration of any of these periods shall be ignored if the coast station or aeronautical station is certain that the ship or aircraft will soon come within range.

406. Alternatively, the radio-telegram may be forwarded to another coast station or aeronautical station of the same Administration which is presumed to be in communication with the ship or aircraft, provided that no additional charge results.

407. If the coast station or aeronautical station knows that the ship or aircraft has passed beyond its range of transmission and beyond the range of transmission of any other coast station or aeronautical station of the same Administration before the radio-telegram could be transmitted to the ship or aircraft, the office of origin shall be informed accordingly by service advice without delay for intimation to the sender.

408. When a radio-telegram cannot be transmitted to a ship or an aircraft owing to the arrival of the ship or aircraft in a port near to the coast station or aeronautical station, the latter may, if necessary, forward the radio-telegram to the ship or aircraft by other means of communication.

REFUND.

409. Refunds shall be governed by rules 370 to 379 in Part III of these rules subject to the following conditions :—

(a) No refund shall be granted in respect of any radio-telegram inadmissible under rule 399.

(b) The time occupied in radio-telegraphic transmission, and also the time during which the radio-telegram remains at the coast station or aeronautical station, in the case of a radio-telegram addressed to a ship or an aircraft, or in the ship or aircraft in the case of a radio-telegram from a ship or an aircraft, shall not be counted in the period of delay giving rise to refunds and reimbursements ;

(c) If the coast station or aeronautical station informs the office of origin that a radio-telegram cannot be transmitted to the ship or aircraft to which it is addressed, the coast station charge or aeronautical station charge and ship charge or aircraft charge in respect of such radio-telegram shall be refunded to the sender without application.

PRESERVATION OF RECORDS.

410. The originals of radio-telegrams and the documents relating to them shall be kept for seven days only in Central Government telegraph offices and radio-telegraph stations, after which they shall be sent to the Officer-in-Charge, Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta, where they shall be preserved for at least fifteen months, reckoned from the month following that of handing-in. In the case of undelivered radio-telegrams the period shall be forty-two days instead of seven days.

PART V

RULES FOR TELEPHONES.

General.

411. *Hours of Departmental Exchanges.*—The working hours of departmental exchanges shall be fixed by the Director-General or any officer authorised by him in this behalf.

412. *Period of connection.*—The minimum period for which a departmental exchange connection may be rented shall be two months ;

Provided that the Director-General may, by general or special order, vary this period according to the cost of providing the connection.

413. Private Exchange.—Private Exchanges shall not be installed unless rent for a specified minimum number of connections thereto is guaranteed for such period as may be fixed by the Director-General :

Provided that additional connections thereto may be rented for one year at a time or such shorter period as may be determined by the Director-General.

414. Private Branch Exchanges.—Private Branch Exchanges shall not be installed unless rent for a specified minimum number of connections thereto including rent for obligatory Junction lines (Rule 435) is guaranteed for such period as may be fixed by the Director-General :

Provided that additional connections to the Private Branch Exchange may be rented for one year at a time or such shorter periods as may be determined by the Director-General.

415. Non-exchange lines.—Lines not connected to any exchange shall not be provided unless they are rented for at least one year and rent paid annually in advance :

Provided that the Director-General may by general or special order vary this period :

Provided also that, if such connections can be given by utilising existing wires or cable conductors with only inexpensive changes, they can be rented on monthly basis under the rules applicable to departmental exchange lines.

TRUNK CALLS.

416. Duration of Call.—(1) The duration of a call shall not ordinarily exceed one double period. Priority calls of category "Immediate" shall not ordinarily exceed nine minutes. This rule shall not apply to calls of category "Operations Immediate" and higher priorities.

(2) In all disputes regarding the duration of a call, the decision of the Director-General shall be final.

417. Calculation of duration of call.—The duration of a trunk call shall be calculated from the time when the calling number is informed by the trunk operator that—

- (a) in the case of a particular person call, the specified person is on the line ;
- (b) in the case of a call other than a particular person call, the called number is connected.

418. Refusal of Trunk Connections.—If the called number refuses a trunk connection after being rung up, or if the calling number fails to answer when the called number is available, the charge for a single period, appropriate to the class and time of the call, shall be made against the caller.

419. Subscriber to pay charges.—The charges on all trunk calls and on telegrams sent by telephone for onward transmission (rules 12 and 173) shall be payable by the subscriber renting the telephone from which the call is made or the telegram is sent, whether such telephone is connected to a Government Telephone system or any other Telephone system.

420. Classification and Order of Priority for Trunk Calls.—Trunk calls shall have the following classes and save as provided in rule 423, shall be put through in the descending order of priority given below :—

- (i) SVH i.e., calls relating to the safety of human life in maritime or aerial navigation (inland and overseas).

- (ii) Most Immediate inland trunk calls.
- (iii) Operations Immediate inland trunk calls.
- (iv) Government Overseas Radio calls for which the sender requests priority as provided by rule 466.
- (v) Immediate inland trunk calls.
- (vi) Immediate Service Inland trunk calls.
- (vii) Important inland trunk calls.
- (viii) Important service inland trunk calls.
- (ix) Overseas Radio calls other than those specified in (i) and (iv) above.
- (x) Urgent inland trunk calls.
- (xi) Ordinary inland trunk calls.

Calls belonging to the same category shall be put through in the order in which they are registered.

Not more than two consecutive calls to the same number shall be put through on any trunk line on the application of the same number to the exclusion of any other number and calls already established shall not be interrupted except to prevent delay in the disposal of calls classed 'Immediate' and higher priority.

421. Particular Person Calls.—A caller using the trunk service may ask to be put through to a particular person. If the trunk operator informs the caller that the person named is not available, the charge for the call shall be one-fourth of the full, half or one-third rate for a single period prescribed in rule 459 or 460, according to the time at which the call is made, subject to a minimum charge of 3 annas. If the caller is connected with the person named, the charge for the call shall be the charge payable for the actual period of conversation plus a particular person charge of one-fourth of the full, half or one-third rate for an ordinary call for a single period, as the case may be, the particular person charge being subject to a minimum charge of 3 annas.

In cases where the called person refuses a trunk connection after being rung up or the calling number fails to answer when the called person is available, the charge provided above for an effective person call, for a single period shall be made against the caller.

At Public Call Offices where Messenger Service, i.e., the facility of sending for the called person is available all in-ward calls shall, in addition to being particular person calls be Messenger Service Calls.

422. Reversed Charge Calls.—On the application of a subscriber the Director General or any officer authorised by him in this behalf may, subject to such conditions and on payments of such deposits and fees as the Director-General may from time to time prescribe, authorise any person to make trunk calls from any Public Call Office of the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department without prepayment of the charges for such calls to the telephone number of the subscriber. The charges in respect of such calls will be payable by the subscriber applying for the facility.

423. Fixed Time Calls—Advance Bookings.—In the trunk telephone service subject to conditions prescribed by the Director-General, a subscriber booking private trunk calls may be allowed to book in advance a "fixed time" trunk call, either ordinary or urgent, to be put through at or near an agreed time on any day over a direct trunk line. For a 'fixed time' trunk call an extra-charge of 25 per cent. of the full, ordinary or urgent rate of charge, as the case may be, for a single period shall be payable, subject to a minimum of six annas for ordinary calls and twelve annas for urgent calls and to a maximum of two rupees for ordinary calls and four rupees for urgent calls. If prior intimation is received that a subscriber binds himself to make a "fixed time" call between the same two numbers for five consecutive days or more, the extra-charge for each such call shall be reduced to one-half of the corresponding extra-charge mentioned in the preceding sentence. For the purpose of reckoning consecutive days, Sundays and the Telegraph holidays (Rule 78,) on which calls are not made, shall be required.

424. *Authority for making Trunk Calls of certain classes.*—Person authorised in this behalf by the Director General may subject to such conditions and restrictions as he thinks fit, originate trunk calls of the following classes :—

- (i) SVH calls.
- (ii) Most Immediate inland trunk calls.
- (iii) Operations immediate inland trunk calls.
- (iv) Immediate inland trunk calls.
- (v) Immediate Service inland trunk calls.
- (vi) Important inland trunk calls.
- (vii) Important service inland trunk calls.

Urgent inland trunk calls and ordinary inland trunk calls may be originated by any person. They may be made on the business of Government (including Posts and Telegraphs Department) as well as on private business.

MISCELLANEOUS.

425. *Service connections.*—(1) Lines for the use of the Posts and Telegraphs Department may be provided free of rent.

(2) No charge shall be made for calls made in connection with the business of the Posts and Telegraphs Department.

426. *Communications forbidden.*—No telephone shall be used for making or transmitting any message or communication which is—

- (i) of an indecent or obscene nature ; or
- (ii) calculated to annoy any subscriber ; or
- (iii) prejudicial to the public safety or the maintenance of public order ; or
- (iv) contrary to any provision of law.

427. *Observance of instructions.*—Every person using a telephone or line shall observe any instructions given by or under the authority of the Director-General with reference to the use and treatment of any telephonic apparatus in the control of such person.

428. *Non-liability of Director-General.*—The Director-General shall not be liable for any loss or damage which may be incurred or sustained by reason of any failure in communication over any exchange system or any trunk line, whether the same arises through the act or default of any officer of the Posts and Telegraphs Department or not, or for any other loss or damage incurred or sustained in connection with the telephone service.

CHARGES.

429. *Installation fees :—*

An Installation fee of Rs. 10/- shall be charged for every telephone installed or re-opened ; an additional fee of Rs. 5/- shall be charged for (1) a plug point or (2) an extra bell :

Provided that in the case of Departmental Exchange connections paid for on an annual basis or paid for under the 'own your telephone scheme' and casual telephone connections charged under rule 433 no installation fee shall be levied;

Provided further that a re-connection fee of Rs. 5/- for a telephone connection and Rs. 2-8-0 for a plug point or extra bell shall be charged where a telephone connection, plug point or extra bell disconnected for default of payment or rent or any other dues is restored within a period of seven days of the date of disconnection.

430. *Departmental Exchange connections.*—(1) The following shall be the scale of charges for connections to a Departmental Manual or Automatic Exchange except as specially provided by the Director-General :—

Exchanges.	Radial distance from Exchange.	Rates.	
		If paid monthly.	If paid annually.
		Rs.	Rs.
I. All exchanges other than those specified in items II and V below.	Not more than one mile.	18	168
	More than one mile but not more than two miles.	19	180
	More than two miles but not more than three miles.	20	192
II. Baroda City Cooch Bihar	Lucknow Mashobra Nagpur Patna		
Delhi— Lothian Manual, Old Secretariat, Avenue and Contonment exchanges Dinapore Gulzarbagh Jharra	Not more than three miles.	20	192
Loyabad	Simla Sinidih		
III. All exchanges other than those specified in item V below.	More than three miles	Special rates shall ordinarily be charged as provided in rule 458 :	
		Provided that, existing wires cable conductors can be utilised with only inexpensive changes the following rates shall be payable :—	
	More than three but not more than three and a half miles.	23	216
	More than three and a half miles but not more than four miles.	26	240
	More than four miles	The charges for four miles plus Rs. 4, if paid monthly, and Rs. 36, if paid annually, for each half mile or part thereof.	
IV. Exchanges which are not connected to the general telephone trunk system and such other exchanges as specially provided by the Director-General.	Not more than half a mile	17	156
V. Bombay	Not more than four miles	Rs. 12 per month and call fees at the rate of 10 calls to the rupee.	

Exchanges	Radial distance from Exchange	Rates	
		If paid monthly	If paid annually
Calcutta	More than four miles	The charges for four miles <i>plus</i> Rs. 3/12/- per month for each additional half mile or part thereof.	
	Not more than four miles.	Rs. 15 per month and call fees at the rate of 8 calls to the rupee for subscribers making more than 90 calls in the month and Rs. 12 per month and call fees at the rate of 8 calls to the rupee for subscribers making not more than 90 calls in the month.	
All other message rate exchanges	More than four miles	The charges for four miles <i>plus</i> Rs. 3-12-0 per month for each additional half mile or part thereof.	
	Not more than four miles	Rs. 10 per month <i>plus</i> call fees at the rate of 12 calls to a rupee.	
	More than four miles	The charges for four miles <i>plus</i> Rs. 2-8-0 per month for each additional half mile or part thereof.	

(2) The monthly rates specified in item I to IV above are subject to a discount of 10 per cent. for prompt payment calculated to the nearest rupee, sums of eight annas and less being ignored. The call fees specified in item V are subject to a discount of 6½ per cent. for prompt payment.

(3) The rates for connections to a sub-exchange shall be the same as for those to the main exchange, distances being measured radially from the sub-exchange.

(4) For 10 yards or less of extra length of flexible wire in fitting desk telephone sets supplied to subscribers, the charge shall be Rs. 1/8/- monthly and Rs. 12 annually.

(5) The message rate system may be introduced at any exchange from such date as the Central Government may, by Notification in the Gazette of India specify in that behalf.

431. *Own your telephone scheme.*—(1) 'Own your telephone scheme' may be introduced at any exchange for such subscribers as the Central Government may, by notification in the Gazette of India, specify in that behalf.

(2) The charges for a telephone connection within a radial distance of 4 miles from an exchange under the message rate scheme for subscribers to whom the 'own

your telephone scheme' applies shall, during the initial period of 20 years, be as follows :—

	In Bombay and Calcutta	In Madras, Delhi, Kanpur, Ahmedabad and Amritsar.
	Rs.	Rs.
(a) Initial payment towards cost of telephone equipment to be made in one instalment.	2,500	2,000
(b) Maintenance charges (monthly)	2	2
(c) Call fees	10 calls to the rupee. 12 calls to the rupee.	

(3) The charges for a telephone connection within a radial distance of 4 miles from a departmental exchange, which is not under the message rate system, shall, for subscribers to whom the 'own your telephone scheme' applies, during the initial period of 20 years, be as follows :—

	Rs.
(a) Initial payment towards cost of telephone equipment to be made in one instalment.	2,000
(b) Maintenance charges (monthly)	2
(c) charges for local calls (monthly)	12

(4) The charges for a telephone connection beyond a radial distance of 4 miles from an exchange shall be the same as for a telephone connection within a radial distance of 4 miles *plus* such additional charges as the Director-General or any office authorised by him in this behalf shall prescribe.

(5) The call fees specified in item (c) of sub-rule (2) are subject to a discount of 6½ per cent if the bill is paid within the date specified therein.

(6) After the initial period of twenty years charges prescribed in sub-rule 1 of rule 430 shall apply.

432. *Extensions.*—The charges for extensions to telephone connections from a departmental exchange, switches, plugs and sockets, extra bells and additional wiring shall be as follows :—

Extensions.	Rates.	
	If paid monthly.	If paid annually.
	Rs. A.	Rs.
(1) (a) Telephone extension with switch without inter-communication facilities (including 110 yds. of internal loop wiring).	4 0	36
(b) Telephone extension with switch with inter-communication facilities (including 110 yds. of internal loop wiring).	6 8	60
(c) An extra bell (with 55 yds. of internal loop wiring).	1 8	12
(d) A plug and two sockets (with 55 yds. of internal loop wiring).	1 8	12
(e) Every additional 55 yds. or fraction thereof (of internal loop wiring).	1 8	12
(f) Every half mile of external loop wire or fraction thereof up to two miles.	3 0	24
(g) Every half mile of external loop wiring or fraction thereof after the first two miles.	4 0	36

Provided that for lines more than three miles special rates shall ordinarily be charged as provided in rule 438 unless existing wires or conductors can be utilised with only inexpensive changes.

	Rs. A.	Rs.
(h) A short length of external loop for the purpose of bells, etc., within the same compound up to one-quarter of a mile.	1 8	12
(i) A complete telephone (including internal loop wiring of 110 yards).	4 0	36

(2) The monthly rates given above are subject to a discount of 10 per cent. for prompt payment, calculated to the nearest rupee, sums of eight annas and less being ignored.

(3) Permanent tap connections shall be charged for at the same rates as for extensions.

(4) Tap connections required as a purely temporary measure by the hiring authority on an exchange connection or guaranteed trunk line or non-exchange line shall be charged for at the rates applicable to telephone connections for short periods under rule 433.

433. *Short periods.*—(1) The charges for casual telephone connections shall be as follows provided they can be given without appreciable cost :—

A.—In Exchanges where the message rate system has been introduced.

- | | |
|--|--|
| (6) Within a radial distance of four miles from an exchange. | Re. 1 per day <i>plus</i> call charges subject to a minimum of Rs. 15 inclusive of call charges for the first month and thereafter 8 annas per day <i>plus</i> call charges. |
| (6) Beyond a radial distance of four miles from an exchange. | As for a connection within a radial distance of 4 miles <i>plus</i> Rs. 5 per month or part of a month for each additional mile or part thereof. |

B.—In all other exchanges.

- | | |
|---|--|
| (6) Within a radial distance of three miles from an exchange. | Rs. 3 per day subject to a minimum of Rs. 15 and a maximum of Rs. 45 for the first month and thereafter Rs. 1/8/- per day. |
| (6) Beyond a radial distance of three miles from an exchange. | As for a connection within a radial distance of three miles <i>plus</i> Rs. 7/8/- per month or part of a month for each additional mile or part thereof. |

(2) No refund shall be admissible of the minimum rent laid down.

(3) The maximum period for which a casual connection can be given shall be two months.

434. *Connections to private exchanges.*—The rates for connections to private exchanges shall be as follows except where otherwise specially provided by the Director General, all charges being on an annual basis :—

(a) Private Automatic Exchanges

For an internal connection

For an external connection up to two miles

Rs. 106 per annum Rs. 156 per annum.

Provided that in the case of internal connections, loop-wiring in excess of 110 yards will be charged at Rs. 12 *per annum* for every additional 55 yards or fraction thereof.

(b) *Private Manual Exchanges.*

For an internal connection	For an external connection up to two miles
Rs. 72 <i>per annum</i> .	Rs. 120 <i>per annum</i> .

Provided that in the case of internal connections, loop-wiring in excess of 110 yards will be charged at Rs. 12 *per annum* for every additional 55 yards or fraction thereof.

- (c) The charge for an external connection to a private exchange exceeding two miles in length shall be the same as for an external connection shown above *plus* the following additional charge :—

Every additional half mile or fraction thereof . . . Rs. 36 *per annum*

Provided that the rental for the portion of the line in excess of three miles shall ordinarily be charged at special rates as provided in rule 458.

- (d) The charges for extension telephones, bells and switches, etc., shall be the same as those specified in rule 432 subject to the condition that monthly rates shall not be applicable unless otherwise directed by the Director-General.
- (e) The charge for a Junction line between two Private Exchanges shall be the sum of the charges for an internal connection in each exchange *plus* Rs. 48 *per annum* up to two miles in length and Rs. 36/- *per annum* for each additional half mile or fraction thereof of actual length by the shortest practicable route.
- (f) An installation fee of Rs. 10/- per line including Junctions shall be charged for installing or re-opening a private exchange.

435. *Connections to private branch exchanges.*—The rates for private branch exchanges shall be as follows except where otherwise specially provided by the Director-General.

(a) *Private Branch Automatic Exchanges*

For an internal connection	At an exchange where the message rate system is in force Rs. 90 <i>per annum</i> or Rs. 9 <i>per mensem</i> , and at any other exchange —Rs. 108 <i>per annum</i> .
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Provided that loop-wiring exceeding 110 yards in length shall be charged at the rate of Rs. 12 *per annum* for every additional 55 yards or fraction thereof.

- g) For an external connection up to two miles if specially sanctioned. Rs. 150 *per annum*.

(b) *Private Branch Manual Exchanges*

For an internal connection	At an exchange where the message rate system is in force Rs. 54 <i>per annum</i> or Rs. 6 <i>per mensem</i> , and at any other exchange —Rs. 72 <i>per annum</i> .
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Provided that loop-wiring exceeding 110 yards in length shall be charged at the rate of Rs. 12 *per annum* for every additional 55 yards or fraction thereof.

For an external connection if specially sanctioned. Rs. 120 *per annum*.

- (c) The charge for an external connection to a private branch exchange exceeding two miles in length shall be the same as for an external connection shown above *plus* the following additional charge :—

Every additional half mile or fraction thereof . . . Rs. 36 *per annum* :

Provided that the rental for the portion of the line in excess of three miles shall ordinarily be charged for at special rates as provided in rule 438.

- (d) The charges for extension telephones, bells and switches, etc., shall be the same as those specified in rule 432 subject to the condition that monthly rates shall not be applicable unless otherwise directed by the Director-General.

- (e) The Junction lines shall be charged at the rates specified in rule 430 for departmental connections to the exchange to which they are joined.

- (f) An installation fee of Rs. 10/- per line including Junctions shall be charged for installing or re-opening a private branch exchange.

436. *Non-exchange lines.*—The rates for lines not connected to an exchange shall be the same as those for extensions under rule 432.

437. In addition to the charges prescribed in items I to IV in the table appended to sub-rule (1) of rule 430 and in rule 432, clause (a), clauses (a) to (e) of rule 434, clauses (a) to (e) of rule 435 and in rule 436 there shall be levied a surcharge amounting to one-half of the charges so prescribed.

438. *Special rates.*—Except as otherwise provided in these rules the rates for connections exceeding three miles in length or, those which entail special constructional difficulties or more than ordinary expenditure shall be such as the Director-General or any officer authorised by him in this behalf may direct.

439. *Trunk line charges.*—(1) The charges payable for the use of a trunk line for each single period or fraction of a single period between any two exchanges belonging to the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department shall be fixed on the radial distance basis as follows :—

Four decimal eight annas for each $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles or fraction thereof up to 100 miles and three decimal two annas for each $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles or fraction thereof beyond the first 100 miles, calculated to the nearest anna provided the charge for a trunk call of unit duration excluding incidental charges such as those for particular person and fixed time calls shall not exceed Rs. 12 :

Provided that the Director-General may prescribe a charge for the use of the line between any two exchanges, the radial distance between which does not exceed 20 miles, at a rate lower than the rate prescribed above :

Provided further that the facilities prescribed in rules 421 and 423 shall not be available in such cases.

(2) No charge shall be made for a call cancelled before the number called is connected with the calling number.

(3) A rebate of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the charge may be given for trunk calls relating to matter intended for publication in a newspaper under conditions which may be prescribed by the Director-General.

440. *Reduced Charges.*—Charges at half the rates provided in rule 439 shall be levied for calls between 6 P.M. and mid-night on Sundays and telegraph holidays (Rule 78) and for calls between 9 A. M. to mid-night and between 6 A.M. and 8 A.M. on all other days.

Charges at one-third of the rates provided in rule 439 shall be levied for calls between midnight and 6 A.M. on all days.

Provided that no reductions shall be made while reducing the charge to less than 6 annas.

441. *Charges.*—‘SVH’, ‘Most Immediate’, ‘Operations Immediate’, ‘Important’ and ‘Urgent’ inland trunk calls shall be charged at double the rate for ordinary calls.

442. *Public Call Offices : Ordinary Charges.*—For the use of a public call office, caller shall be charged, in addition to any charge due for a trunk call, the following scale of charges for each single period or fraction thereof :—

(1) within three miles of an exchange, i.e., the exchange area.	2 annas.
(2) over 3 miles and not exceeding 7 miles from an exchange	4 annas.
(3) over 7 miles and not exceeding $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles from an exchange	6 annas.
(4) every additional $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles or part thereof thereafter, an extra charge of	3 annas.

Provided that in respect of a public call office connected to an exchange by wire—less double the rates shown above shall be charged.

443. *Public Call Offices : Late Calls.*—If a call is made from a public call office outside its regular working hours, a late call fee of eight annas per call, whether local or trunk, shall be levied in addition to other charges.

443-A. *Messenger Service Calls.*—At Public Call offices where Messenger Service has been introduced such extra fee, as may be fixed from time to time by the Director-General, will be levied on inward particular person calls in addition to the usual charges for such calls. This fee is payable whether the person required is available or not.

444. *Public Call Offices : Reduced Charges.*—Charges at half the rates prescribed in clauses (3) and (4) of rule 442 shall be levied for calls between 6 A.M. and midnight on Sundays and to telegraph holidays (Rule 78) and for calls between 9 P.M. and midnight and between 6 A.M. and 8 A.M. on all other days.

Charges at one third of the rates prescribed in clauses (3) and (4) of rule 442 shall be levied for calls between midnight and 6 A.M. on all days :

Provided that no reduction shall be made while reducing the charge to less than 6 annas.

445. *Public Call Offices not connected to exchanges.*—A Public Call Office not connected to an exchange by a separate line of its own but connected to a Trunk line shall be treated as if it were connected to an exchange located at the same place as the public call office. A charge of two annas for each single period or portion thereof shall be levied for the use of such a public call office in addition to the charge payable for a trunk call from an exchange located at the same place as the public call office.

446. *Indo-Ceylon Telephone Service.*—The charges for a call from any station in India to any station in Ceylon shall be the charges as prescribed above for a call of the same class from the calling station in India to Dhanushkodi, plus the charges for a call of the same class from Dhanushkodi to the station in Ceylon.

447. *Indo-Pakistan Telephone service.*—The charges for a call from any station in India to any station in Pakistan shall be the charges (including the surcharge) as prescribed above for a call of the same class from the calling station in India to a point to be fixed, from time to time, by the Central Government on the Indo-Pakistan frontier plus the charges for a call of the same class from a point on the frontier to be fixed by the Pakistan Government to the station in Pakistan.

448. *Shifting Charges*.—The charges for shifting private exchanges, private branch exchanges, telephone connections, extensions, bells, etc., shall be as follows :—

(1) Shift from one position to another in the same room . . . No charge.

(2) Internal shift in the same building :

(a) each telephone instrument Rs. 10

(b) each extra bell or plug point Rs. 5

(c) private or private branch exchanges board . . . actual cost of shift.

(d) each junction connected to a private or branch exchange Rs. 10

(3) **External shift of telephone connections, extensions, extra bells or plug points**:—After an external shift of any kind a telephone connection shall be treated as a new one, entailing the payment of the prescribed installation charge, except in the case of exchange connections paid for on an annual basis. Credit shall be afforded in respect of rent paid in advance for the original telephone connection before the shift after deducting the amount of rent due up to and including the date of the shift, at the rate, monthly or annual, at which rent was actually paid. In the case of connections other than those to departmental exchange systems or extensions therefrom, the actual cost of shift of the telephone connection shall also be recovered from the subscriber and if the shift entails a reduction in the rent, the rent at the rates applicable to the original connection shall be charged till the expiry of the original contract period.

(4) **External shift of private and private branch exchanges** :—For an external shift of a private or private branch exchange the actual cost of shift shall be recovered in addition to the installation fee of Rs. 10 per junction line connected to the exchange and for each subscriber's telephone which is shifted. The rent for the connections and junction lines shall be revised in accordance with the revised distances and the exchange shall be guaranteed for such further period as determined by the Director-General.

PAYMENT OF CHARGES

449. *Payment in advance*.—Save as provided in rules 422, 450, 451 and 453 a charges shall be paid in advance.

450. *Payment at Public Call Offices*.—A caller at a Public Call Office shall pay in advance the charge for a single or double period :

Provided—

(a) that, if the charge for a single period be paid, the call shall not be extended after the expiry of the single period :

(b) that, if the caller pays the charge for a double period and the conversation does not exceed a single period, the charge for a single period shall be refunded to the caller :

(c) that the Director-General may, by special order, waive the condition regarding prepayment of charges in case of Government calls.

451. *Deposit accounts and guarantees*.—(1) Subscribers, other than those who have connections rented by Government, may be called upon by such officer as may be authorised in this behalf by the Director-General to make a deposit of Rs. 10 when

they first make use of the trunk service. Thereafter they may at any time be called upon by such officer to vary the amount of their deposit in such manner as is, in the opinion of such officer, expedient, having regard to the extent of their previous use of the trunk service.

(2) If any subscriber fails to make or vary a deposit when so called upon, trunk service shall be withheld from him:

Provided that subscribers may in lieu of making a deposit, furnish a letter of guarantee in the form set out in rule 68 from a Bank approved by the Director-General in this behalf as security for an amount not less than Rs. 500:

Provided further that the officer, authorised as aforesaid, may require the amount of the guarantee to be increased to such amount as he may, having regard to the extent of the subscriber's previous use of the trunk service, consider expedient.

452. *Payment for trunk calls and Telegrams sent by Telephone.*—(1) The charges for trunk calls, other than calls from Public Call offices, and for telegrams sent by telephone for onward transmission (rules 12 and 173) shall be paid within the prescribed period.

(2) If the charges are not so paid :—

(a) In the case of a subscriber who has made a deposit, the charges shall be recovered from the deposit, and if it is insufficient to meet the charges trunk service shall be withheld and telegrams shall not be accepted from the subscriber's telephone until he pays the balance.

(b) In the case of a subscriber who has not made a deposit, trunk service shall be withheld from him and telegrams shall not be accepted from the subscriber's telephone until he pays the charges.

453. *Certified accounts.*—The production of an account certified by an officer authorised in this behalf by the Director-General shall be sufficient proof that the charges specified therein have been incurred.

REFUNDS

454. *Refunds for departmental exchange connections.*—If a subscriber to a departmental exchange connection desires to give up his connection after the expiry of the initial guaranteed period, a refund shall be allowed for the unexpired portion of the period for which rent has been paid, subject to conditions prescribed by the Director-General.

455. *Refunds for private and private branch exchange connections.*—A connection to a private or private branch exchange may be given up after the expiry of the guarantee, or if not included in the guarantee after the expiry of one year. Rent shall be charged for the actual period the connection is retained at one-tenth of the annual rate per month, the balance of the amount paid, if any, being refunded.

456. *Refunds of rent for non-exchange lines.*—A line not connected to any exchange may be given up after the expiry of the initial guarantee period and thereupon a refund shall be allowed for the unexpired portion of the period for which rent has been paid subject to conditions prescribed by the Director-General:

Provided that if the line is given up before the expiry of the initial guarantee period by reason of its conversion into a departmental exchange connection, or a private or private branch exchange connection, a refund of rent paid proportionate to the unexpired portion of such period shall be made.

457. *Refunds for trunk calls.*—(1) A refund of any payment made in excess of the charges prescribed in these rules in respect of trunk calls shall be made on application to the Telephone Revenue Accounts Officer.

(2) No claim for a refund shall be considered unless received by the Telephone Revenue Accounts Officer within six months from the date of the call in respect of which the claim is made.

458. Rules 412 to 415, 429, clause (iv) of rule 430, 432 to 437, 442 to 444, 448 to 450 and 453 to 471 shall not apply in the case of the telephone systems owned by the Bengal Telephone Corporation Limited, the Bombay Telephone Company Limited and the Madras Telephone Company Limited, as on the 31st March 1943 with any subsequent additions and modifications thereto notwithstanding that such system may be taken over by the Central Government.

459. Rules 412 to 415, 429 to 437 and 439 to 457 shall not, except as otherwise expressly provided in any such rule, apply to any of the following telephone systems which were previously owned by the Government of a former Indian State and have since been taken over by the Central Government.

Telephone Systems.

(i) Telephone systems situated in the territories comprising the former Indian states of Surguja and Korea which merged in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

(ii) Telephone systems situated in the territories comprising the State of Saurashtra with the exception of the following "town systems", namely :—

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| (1) Bhavnagar | (7) Dhoraji |
| (2) Gondel | (8) Dhrangadra |
| (3) Junagadh | (9) Rajkot |
| (4) Porbandar | (10) Wankaner |
| (5) Morvi | (11) Veraval |
| (6) Palitana | (12) Uplta |

Explanation :—"Town area" means :—

- (a) Where there is a municipality, the municipal area and includes any area beyond the municipal area if such area is within 3 miles radial distance of the main telephone exchange ;
- (b) Where there is no municipality, the area within 3 miles radial distance of the main telephone exchange.

PART VI

SPECIAL RULES FOR RADIO-TELEPHONE SERVICES

460. *Applicability of Part.*—The rules in this Part apply only to radio-telephone services.

461. *Hours of service.*—The hours of service and the exchanges at which calls may be booked shall be such as may be fixed by the Director-General from time to time.

462. *Booking of calls.*—(a) It shall be permissible to book calls up to seven days in advance.

(b) A caller may state :—

- (i) that he wishes the call to mature at a given time ;
- (ii) that he does not wish the call to mature before a certain hour or between certain stated hours ;

(iii) that he wishes the call if maturing between certain stated hours to be connected with an alternative telephone (indicating the number) ; or

(iv) that he wishes the call to be cancelled if it does not mature by a specified time.

(c) The call may be booked as a *personal call* and the caller shall then be required to state :—

(i) the name and telephone number of the person calling and, if he so desires the name and telephone number of an acceptable substitute ;

(ii) the name and telephone number of the person called and, if he so desires those of an acceptable substitute ; and

(iii) the names which appear against those numbers in the Telephone Directory.

(d) Arrangements shall be made as far as possible to meet the callers' wishes when the distant telephone number is not known to the caller an effort shall be made to trace it provided the name and postal address are given. No additional charge, except the report charge where applicable, shall be made in respect of these facilities.

463. *Limited duration calls.*—(1) A caller may ask for his call to be limited to any number of whole minutes not less than three. The connection shall be terminated as soon as the caller has had the specified period of effective conversation unless he definitely asks for an extension.

(2) All calls booked from Public Call Offices shall be treated as *limited duration calls* and the caller shall have no option to extend a call beyond the fixed time ; if a caller requires longer time, he shall book a fresh call.

464. *Timing of calls.*—(1) A call begins when communication is established between the calling telephone and the called telephone or, in the case of a *personal call* between the named persons. A call ends when the calling telephone gives the signal that the call is ended.

(2) The duration of the call so determined shall be charged for at the prescribed rates, provided that there shall be deducted therefrom the periods during which the communication is ineffective through no fault of the subscribers ; such periods shall be determined by the exchange controlling the circuit, whose decision shall be final.

465. *Mode of extending calls.*—Except in the case of limited duration calls, there is no restriction on the length of calls. An announcement (e.g., " three minutes ", " six minutes ") shall be made to the caller towards the end of each unit period of three minutes of effective conversation. Conversation will not be otherwise interrupted and the caller shall end or extend his calls as he desires without being specifically asked at any time whether he wishes an extension.

466. *Government Calls.*—" Government Call " means a telephone call originated in his official capacity by any of the authorities specified in rule 348. They shall be of two categories, namely "with priority" and " Ordinary ". Government Overseas Radio Calls shall be given priority only on specific request from the originator without any additional charge, otherwise they shall be treated as " Ordinary " and take their turn along with other Overseas Radio Calls.

467. *Service Calls.*—Calls relating exclusively to the working of the service may be exchanged, free of charge, between the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department and the Administrations or the Licensed Companies concerned in the service. They shall be made, as far as possible, outside the busiest hours and may, on important and urgent occasions, be accorded priority over other calls.

468. *Cancellation of calls.*—A call may be cancelled by the caller at any time before he is called to take the call and the call shall then be treated as ineffective.

469. *Charges.*—(1) The charges for calls shall be as fixed from time to time by Government and notified in the *Post and Telegraph Guide*.

(2) When the chargeable duration of a call does not exceed three minutes the charge for three minutes shall be levied.

(3) When the chargeable duration of a call exceeds three minutes, an additional charge shall be made for each minute or fraction of a minute in excess of three minutes.

470. *Report charge.*—Only the *report charge* shall be levied for any call which is ineffective :

Provided that no charge shall be levied—

- (i) for a *personal call* which is cancelled before action has been taken to communicate which the required person, or, if a call has been established subsequently between the same persons in the reverse direction, before the caller is called to take the call.
- (ii) for a call (other than *personal call*) which is cancelled before the caller is called to take the call.
- (iii) for any call which is ineffective owing to the fault of the service.

471. *Other conditions.*—Except as otherwise provided in these Rules, radio-telephone services shall be governed by the rules prescribed for trunk calls in Part V of these Rules.

PART VII

PRIVATE TELEGRAPHS

472. Any person may without a licence establish, maintain and work a telegraph (not being a wireless telegraph) within the limits of a single building, compound or estates :

Provided that no telegraph line pertaining to the telegraph shall pass over or under a public road.

[T-190/50]

K. V. VENKATACHALEM, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

New Delhi, the 28th September, 1951

S.R.O. 1547.—The following draft of a further amendment to the Drugs Rules, 1945, which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 12 and 33 of the Drugs Act, 1940 (XXIII of 1940) is published as required by the said sections for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 6th January, 1952. Any objections or suggestions which may be received from any person in respect of the said draft before the date specified will be considered by the Central Government.

Draft Amendment

In Schedule C(1) to the said Rules, for item 1 the following item shall be substituted, namely:—

- "1. Digitalis and Digitalis-like glycosides, their preparations not in a form to be administered parenterally."

New Delhi, the 29th September, 1951

S.R.O. 1548.—The following draft of further amendments to the Drugs Rules, 1945, which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 12 and 33 of the Drugs Act, 1940 (XXIII of 1940), is published as required by the said sections for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 13th January, 1952.

Any objections or suggestions which may be received from any person in respect of the said draft before the date specified will be considered by the Central Government.

Draft Amendments

In Schedule F to the said Rules, (1) the following shall be added after Part VIII, namely:—

"Part IX—Streptomycin.

1. **Definition.**—'Streptomycin' means any antimicrobial complex organic base or mixture of such bases produced by *Streptomyces griseus* or other living organism which—

- (a) yields on hydrolysis by mineral acids the base streptidine (meso-2:4:5:6-Tetrahydroxy -1:3-diguanidocyclohexane); and
- (b) yields on hydrolysis by a 4 per cent. solution of sodium hydroxide the substance maltol (3-hydroxy-2-methyl-r-pyrone); and includes any salt or derivative, or salt of a derivative, of any such base, any mixture of any of the substances aforesaid, and any substance the chemical and biological properties of which are identical with or similar to those of any of the substances aforesaid but which is not produced by living organism.

2. **Proper Name.**—The proper name of streptomycin is 'streptomycin' qualified by a word or words indicating the nature of the preparation, as, for example, 'streptomycin sulphate'.

3. **Standard Preparation.**—The standard preparation is a preparation of streptomycin kept at the National Institute for Medical Research, London.

4. **Unit of Standardisation.**—The unit of streptomycin for the purpose of these Rules is the activity contained in such an amount of the standard preparation as may be indicated from time to time by the Medical Research Council, London.

5. **Quality.**—Streptomycin shall form a clear solution with a pH value lying between 5.0 and 7.0 when the dried substance is reconstituted with distilled water in a concentration of 5,000 units per c.c.

6. **Strength.**—(i) Streptomycin shall be tested for potency by comparative tests in relation to the standard preparation, by a method approved by the licensing authority. The potency so determined shall be expressed in units per milligram in the case of streptomycin in solid form, and in units per c.c. in the case of solutions.

(ii) Streptomycin with a potency, in the case of streptomycin in solid form, of less than 300 units per milligram or, in the case of a solution, of less than 2,000 units per c.c., shall not be issued:

Provided that the licensing authority may authorise, with or without conditions, the issue for specified purposes of streptomycin which does not satisfy the said standards of potency.

7. **Tests for freedom from abnormal toxicity.**—Streptomycin shall be subjected to the following test for absence of abnormal toxicity:—

A quantity of the streptomycin containing not less than 1,000 units, dissolved, in the case of streptomycin in solid form, in a volume not exceeding 0.5 c.c. of a watery solution shall be injected intravenously into each of five normal mice each weighing between 17 and 22 grammes. The sample shall be treated as having passed the test if either—

- (i) the injection does not cause death in any of the mice within twenty-four hours, or
- (ii) the injection having caused death in one only of the mice within that period, similar injection of five other such mice does not cause the death of any of those mice within twenty-four hours.

8. *Test for freedom from pyrogenic substances.*—Streptomycin shall be subjected to the following test for freedom from pyrogenic substances:—

There shall be injected intravenously into each of three normal healthy rabbits each weighing not less than 1.5 kilograms a quantity of the streptomycin containing, in the case of each rabbit, not less than 2,000 units per kilogram of the rabbit's weight, dissolved, in the case of streptomycin in solid form, in not more than 5 c.c. of water or physiological saline. The body temperature of the rabbits shall be recorded at least once during the hour before and three times in the three hours after the injection, one such record being made between seventy-five and ninety minutes after the injection. The sample shall be treated as having passed the test if the average maximum increase of temperature shown by the three rabbits does not exceed 0.6°C.

9. *Test for freedom from histamine-like substances.*—Streptomycin shall be subjected to the following test for freedom from histamine-like substances:—

A solution of the streptomycin, containing not less than 3,000 units per c.c., shall be injected intravenously, in a precisely determined volume within the range corresponding to 0.1 to 0.25 c.c. per kilogram of the cat's weight, into a cat anaesthetized with chloralose or a suitable barbiturate.

The sample shall be treated as having passed the test, if the injection produces a smaller fall of arterial blood pressure than the injection into the same cat of an equal volume of a solution of a histamine salt containing 1 microgram of histamine base per c.c.

10. *Labelling.*—If streptomycin as issued for sale is mixed with any substance the label on the container shall state the nature of that substance and the minimum number of units of streptomycin per gramme of the mixture, in the case of a solid preparation, or per c.c. thereof in the case of a solution of suspension.

2. Parts IX, X, XI, XII and XIII shall be re-numbered as Parts X, XI, XII, XIII and XIV respectively.

[No. F. 1-19/51-DS.]

J. N. SAKSENA, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

EDUCATION

New Delhi, the 27th September, 1951

S.R.O. 1549.—Under the powers vested in para 5(a) of the Government of India, late Foreign and Political Department Resolution No. F.115/R-28, dated the 1st July 1929, regarding the formation of the Board of High School and Intermediate Education for Rajputana (including Ajmer-Merwara) Central India and Gwalior, published in Part I of the *Gazette of India*, dated the 15th November 1929, as amended by Notifications No. 482-R, dated the 20th September 1932, No. 123-I.A., dated the 31st May 1939, No. 120-I.A., dated the 13th April 1943, No. 6-I.A., dated the 5th January 1944, No. 119-3/47-E.I., dated the 10th October 1947, No. F.5-27/49-D.4., dated the 12th October 1950 and No. 5-39/50-D.4., dated the 12th October 1950 and No. 5-39/50-D.4., dated the 14th December 1950, the Controlling Authority of the Board has decided that in modification of paragraph 3 of Notification No. F.5-27/49-D.4., dated 12th October 1950, the term of the Board will be up to 30th September 1952.

[No. F.5-27/49-G.I.]

ASHFAQUE HUSAIN, Dy. Secy

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

New Delhi, the 29th September, 1951

S.R.O. 1550.—In pursuance of sub-clause (ii) of clause (c) of sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Destruction of Records Act, 1917 (V of 1917), the Central Government hereby authorises the Chairman, Labour Appellate Tribunal to make rule for the disposal by destruction or otherwise of the documents of the Labour Appellate Tribunal.

[No. LR. 1(188)]

New Delhi, the 1st October, 1951

S.R.O. 1531.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 35 of the Industrial Disputes (Appellate Tribunal) Act, 1950 (XLVIII of 1950), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour No. LR91(3), dated the 8th August, 1950, the Central Government hereby makes the following rules:—

1. **Short Title.**—These rules may be called the Industrial Disputes (Appellate Tribunal) Rules, 1951.

2. **Definition.**—In these rules,—

- (a) "Act" means the Industrial Disputes (Appellate Tribunal) Act, 1950 (XLVIII of 1950);
- (b) "Form" means a form appended to these rules;
- (c) "Section" means a section of the Act;
- (d) "Tribunal" means the Labour Appellate Tribunal constituted by the Central Government under section 4 of the Act; and includes where the context so requires a Bench of the Tribunal constituted under section 8(1) of the Act.
- (e) "Chairman" means the Chairman of the Tribunal;
- (f) "Registrar" means the person who for the time being is discharging the functions of the Registrar of the Tribunal.

3. **Form of appeal.**—Every appeal shall be preferred to the Tribunal in Form 'A' and shall be signed by the appellant or his authorised agent.

NOTE.—A party shall not be allowed to file a memorandum of cross-objections.

4 **Presentation.**—(1) A memorandum of appeal to the Tribunal may be presented in person or by an authorised agent to the Registrar or to an Officer authorised in this behalf by the Chairman or by the Registrar with the approval of the Chairman at the seat of the Tribunal within the region from which the appeal arises or sent by registered post acknowledgment due addressed to the Registrar or such Officer to that place.

(2) Where a memorandum of appeal is sent by registered post an acknowledgment of its receipt shall be sent to the appellant by registered post specifying the date of receipt.

(3) Every memorandum of appeal shall be presented in triplicate and shall be accompanied by—

- (a) either a copy of the gazette in which the award or decision appealed from has been published or by a certified copy of such award or decision, and two other typed copies thereof;
- (b) As many copies of the memorandum of appeal as there are respondents for service on the respondents; and
- (c) a fee of Rs. 25.

Provided that the Tribunal may at its discretion and subject to such condition as it may impose, accept a memorandum of appeal which is not accompanied by the documents referred to above. But the appeal shall not be registered till the conditions imposed are complied with.

NOTE.—The provisions of Order XLIV of the Code of Civil Procedure will not be applicable.

5. **Date of presentation.**—Where a memorandum of appeal is presented, the Registrar or other authorised officer shall endorse thereon the date of its presentation:

Provided that where a memorandum of appeal is sent by registered post, shall be deemed to have been presented on the day on which it is received at the office of the Registrar or, as the case may be in the office of the authorised officer.

6. **Signature on Memorandum.**—In the case of an appeal by a corporation, the memorandum of appeal may be signed by the Secretary or by any Director or other principal officer of the Corporation, and in the case of an appeal by a firm a memorandum of appeal may be signed by any partner of the firm.

7. **Signature by authorised representative.**—(1) Where a memorandum of appeal is signed by an authorised agent of the appellant such agent shall annex to it the document constituting his authority and his acceptance of it.

(2) A Court Fee of Re. 1 shall be payable in respect of every such document.

8. *Amendment of Memorandum of Appeal.*—(1) Where a memorandum of appeal is not drawn up in the manner prescribed, the Tribunal shall return it to the appellant for amendment then and there or within a time to be fixed by the Tribunal.

(2) The Tribunal may for sufficient cause extend the time so fixed whether before or after its expiry.

(3) If the memorandum of appeal is not amended by the appellant as directed by the Tribunal, or within the time allowed by it, it shall be rejected.

(4) Where a memorandum of appeal is amended the Tribunal or such officer as it may appoint in this behalf shall sign or initial such amendment.

9. *Preliminary hearing of the Appeal.*—Where the Tribunal chooses to proceed under sub-section 2 of Section 9 of the Act, it shall fix the date, time and place of the hearing of the appeal and shall notify the same, to the appellant. Such notice shall be given by registered post.

10. *Service of the notice of appeal.*—(1) Where the Tribunal does not choose to proceed under sub-section (2) of section 9 of the Act or does not dismiss the appeal under that section, it shall fix a date, time and place for the hearing of the appeal and notify the same to the appellant by registered post. It shall also serve on the respondent a notice in Form 'B' specifying the date, time and place of the hearing of the appeal.

(2) Notice of the date fixed under sub-rule (1) shall be affixed in the premises where the Tribunal sits.

11. *Manner of service on the respondent.*—(1) Notice of the date fixed under rule 10 shall be served on the respondent by registered post or in the manner provided for the service on a defendant of a summons under the Code of Civil Procedure if the Tribunal so directs.

NOTE.—Refusal to accept notice sent by registered post may be taken to be sufficient service.

12. *Dismissal for default and ex parte hearing.*—(1) Where on the date fixed for hearing or any other date to which the hearing may be adjourned the appellant or his authorised agent does not appear when the appeal is called on or hearing the Tribunal may make an order that the appeal be dismissed.

(2) Where the appellant or his authorised agent appears but the respondent or his authorised agent does not appear, the appeal may be heard *ex parte*.

13. *Procedure on hearing.*—(1) On the date fixed or any other date to which the hearing may be adjourned, the appellant shall be heard in support of the appeal.

(2) The Tribunal shall then, if it does not dismiss the appeal at once, hear the respondent against the appeal, and in such case the appellant shall be entitled to reply.

14. *Restoration of appeal and setting aside ex parte decision.*—(1) The Tribunal may, for sufficient cause, set aside after notice to the opposite party the order of dismissal of the appeal for default of appearance or the *ex parte* decision, either wholly or in part as the case may be, on an application made within fifteen days of the order of dismissal or of the *ex parte* decision, as the case may be. The Tribunal may extend the time on sufficient cause being shown.

(2) Such an application must be supported by an affidavit.

15. *Power to adjourn hearing and direct persons interested to be added as parties.*—(1) Where it appears to the Tribunal at the hearing that any person who was a party to the proceedings relating to the award or decision appealed on but who has not been made a party to the appeal is interested in the result of the appeal, or

Where a party to the appeal dies during the pendency of the appeal and the Tribunal is of opinion that his legal representative is interested in the subject matter of the appeal or in a part thereof, the Tribunal may adjourn the hearing to a future date to be fixed by it and direct such person or the legal representative of a deceased party, as the case may be to be made a party to the appeal.

(2) Where during the pendency of an appeal, an assignment, transfer or devolution of any interest in the subject matter of the appeal has taken place, the appeal may be continued by leave of the Tribunal by or against the person to whom such interest has been assigned, transferred or devolved.

16. *Power of the Tribunal to take additional evidence.*—(1) The parties to the appeal shall not be entitled to adduce additional evidence, whether oral or documentary, before the Tribunal except where the Industrial Tribunal has refused to admit that evidence or decided the case without giving reasonable opportunity to the party to adduce it.

(2) If the Tribunal considers such evidence to be material it may either take such evidence or direct the Industrial Tribunal from whose award or decision the appeal is preferred or any other Industrial Tribunal to take such evidence and send it when taken to the Tribunal.

17. (1) The Tribunal may at any stage of the appeal call for and admit such additional evidence as it may consider necessary or direct the Industrial Tribunal from whose award or decision the appeal is preferred or any other Industrial Tribunal to take such evidence and send it when taken to the Tribunal.

(2) The Tribunal shall record its reasons for admitting the additional evidence.

18. *Order on appeal.*—(1) The Tribunal may after hearing the parties, pronounce judgment either at once or at some future date of which notice shall be given to the parties.

(2) If the delivery of the judgment is postponed to a future date it shall not be necessary for all the members of the Tribunal who heard the appeal to sit together for the delivery of the judgment and any one member thereof shall be entitled to deliver the judgment in the absence of the other or others provided that it is previously signed by the absentee member or members of the Tribunal who heard the appeal.

19. Every complaint under section 23 of the Act shall be presented in Form E appended to these Rules and shall be supported by an affidavit regarding the facts stated sworn in the manner provided for by the Rules made by the Tribunal under sub-section (10) of section 9 of the Act. It shall also be accompanied by three copies of the complaint and annexures for the use of the Tribunal and as many copies of the same as there are opposite parties to the complaint.

20. Costs ordered to be paid by the Appellate Tribunal or the Industrial Tribunal by any party shall be recoverable as arrears of land revenue or as a public demand.

21. A Court Fee of Re. 1 shall be paid in respect of every affidavit filed before the Tribunal.

22. Every person who is summoned and duly attends as a witness before the Tribunal, shall be entitled to an allowance for meeting his travelling and other expenses according to the scale for the time being in force with respect to witnesses in civil courts, in the State where the appeal is heard.

23. A summons issued by the Tribunal requiring any person to give evidence and/or to produce before it any books, papers or other documents and things in his possession or under his control in any way relating to the matter under appeal before the Tribunal which it thinks necessary for the purpose of such appeal shall be in Form 'C'.

24. Any notice, summons, process or order issued by the Tribunal may be served by registered post.

25. Any worker or employer desirous of being represented by another under sections 33(1)(c) and 33(2)(c) respectively of the Act shall authorise such other person in writing in Form 'D'.

26. The Tribunal may correct clerical mistakes or errors arising from an accidental slip or omission in its decision.

27. The language of the Tribunal shall be English.

28. (1) Copying fees shall be charged as follows:—

(a) For the first 200 words or less, 12 annas.

(b) For every additional 100 words or fraction thereof, 6 annas.

(2) For certifying a copy of a fee of Re. 1/- shall be payable.

(3) Copying and certifying fees shall be paid in advance in cash.

(4) Where a party applies for immediate delivery of a copy, the fees chargeable shall be 50 per cent. more than that specified in sub-rule (1).

HONOURABLE LABOUR APPELLATE TRIBUNAL

FORM 'A'

Before the Honourable Labour Appellate Tribunal [Constituted under the Industrial Disputes (Appellate Tribunal) Act, 1950.]

Memorandum of Appeal to the Tribunal

Appeal No. of 195 .

AAppellant/s
Address:—

versus

BRespondent/s.
Address:—

In the matter of.....the appellant/s above named beg/s to appeal against the award or decision of.....made onin the above matter on the following amongst other grounds:—

1. That.....
2. That.....etc.,

Certified copy of the award or decision appealed against (together with two spare copies) is enclosed herewith.

(1) Signature or thumb-impression of appellant/s

Date.....

I/the appellant/s does/do solemnly declare that what is stated in paragraphabove is true to my knowledge, in paragraph..... to my belief and in paragraph.....to my information. This verification is signed at.....day of.....195 .

(2) Signature or thumb-impression of appellant/s or his/their authorised representative
agent

Signature etc.

Drafted by

Place.

HONOURABLE LABOUR APPELLATE TRIBUNAL

FORM 'B'

To

.....
.....
.....

TAKE NOTICE that an appeal from the award ordecision of.....has been presented by.....and registered in this Tribunal and that the.....day of.....195.....has been fixed by this Tribunal for the hearing of this appeal at.....O'clock.....at.....

If no appearance is made on your behalf by yourself or by your authorised representative, it will be heard and decided in your absence.

Registrar

Dated.....

LABOUR APPELLATE TRIBUNAL

HONOURABLE LABOUR APPELLATE TRIBUNAL

FORM. 'C'

Appeal from the of Industrial Tribunal
of dated the
..... Appellant/s

versus

..... Respondent/s.

Whereas the above appeal has been presented to this Tribunal and whereas your attendance is required, you are hereby summoned to appear before this Tribunal in person on the day of at O'clock at ...
..... to *answer all material questions relating to the said appeal and you are directed to produce on that day all the books, papers and other documents and things in your possession or under your control in any way relating to the matter under appeal before this Tribunal.

Registrar

Dated

LABOUR APPELLATE TRIBUNAL

*Portions not required, to be deleted while issuing the Summons.

HONOURABLE LABOUR APPELLATE TRIBUNAL

FORM 'D'

Appeal No. of
..... Appellant/s

versus

..... Respondent/s.

In the matter of

To

The Registrar,
Labour Appellate Tribunal

Dear Sir,

Be pleased to note that I/we have appointed Mr. to appear for me/us in the above matter.

Dated this day of 195 .

Yours Faithfully,

(Signature)

Address:

Accepted.

(Signature)

Address:

11

HONOURABLE LABOUR APPELLATE TRIBUNAL

FORM 'E'

Before the Honourable Labour Appellate Tribunal
Complaint under section 23 of the Industrial Disputes (Appellate Tribunal) Act, 1950.

A Complaint(s)

Address:—

037848

B Opposite Party(ies)

Address:—

In the matter of the Award or Decision of made on
..... in the above matter.

The petitioner(s) beg(s) to complain that the Opposite Party(ies) has/have been guilty of the contravention of the provisions of Section 22 of the Industrial Disputes (Appellate Tribunal) Act, 1950 (XLVIII of 1950) as shown below.

(Here set out in short paragraphs particulars showing the manner in which the alleged contravention has taken place and the grounds on which the order or act of the Management is challenged.)

The complainant(s) accordingly pray(s) that the Honourable Tribunal may be pleased to decide the complaint set out above and pass such order or orders as to it may deem fit and proper.

The number of copies of the complaint and its annexures required by Rule 10 of the Industrial Disputes (Appellate Tribunal) Rules 1951, are submitted herewith.

(Signed)

Dated..... this day of 195

[No. LR91(3).]

ORDER

New Delhi, the 29th September, 1951

S.R.O. 1552.—Whereas an industrial dispute has arisen between Messrs. Dharsi Mulji, contractors in the Port of Bombay and their bunder workers, in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Central Government Industrial Tribunal at Dhanbad, constituted under section 7 of the said Act.

Schedule

1. All workers should be registered and given Photo Identity Cards
2. All workers should be given attendance money at the rate of Re. 1 per worker per day and full dearness allowance in accordance with the rules now in force in the Bombay Port Trust on days they report for work but are not offered employment.
3. Mathadi workers should be paid Incentive Bonus in accordance with the Bombay Port Trust Scheme.
4. Provident Fund Scheme and Gratuity Scheme in accordance with the Bombay Port Trust rules should be introduced immediately for the benefit of the workers.
5. Mathadi workers should be employed on daily rate and paid the wages of Cart and Wagon unloaders of the Bombay Port Trust.
6. All Workers should be given minimum guaranteed wage of 20 days work.
7. Workers should be paid House rent and Bombay Allowances in accordance with the Bombay Port Trust rules.

8. All workers should be given 12 paid holidays per year and Sunday Offs with full wages.

9. All workers should be given Privilege, Sick and Casual Leave in accordance with the Bombay Port Trust rules.

10. All workers should be provided with Dining Halls, Bath Rooms and Rest Rooms at Bunders.

[No. LR-3(170).]

S. NEELAKANTAM, Dy. Secy.

New Delhi, the 1st October 1951

S.R.O. 1533.—In pursuance of sub-section (4) of section 3 of the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1946 (XXII of 1946), the Central Government is pleased to publish the following report of the activities financed from the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund for the year ending 31st March 1951, together with a statement of accounts for that year and an estimate of receipts and expenditure of the Fund for the year 1951-52:—

REPORT

PART I—ACTIVITIES IN BIHAR

The Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund Advisory Committee for Bihar met four times during the year. Its Finance Sub-Committee met three times during the year. The two bodies approved new schemes and reviewed progress of sanctioned schemes of welfare of mica miners. The progress made in respect of each scheme is indicated below:—

Medical relief.—Pending the setting up of the Fund's Central Hospital at Karma, the reservation of ten beds at the Kodarma Hospital for mica miners on payment of a grant of Rs. 13,000 per annum was continued. The total number of mining cases treated at the Hospital during the year was 3,113 as against 2,094 in the previous year. Dispensaries at Dhab and Dhorakola gained popularity and there was a considerable increase in the number of patients attending them. The new and old cases treated at the two dispensaries were 7,225 and 5,919 respectively as against 6,792 and 3,797 in the previous year. The number of patients treated in the dispensary at Ganpatbaghi during the last quarter of the year was 652. The dispensary at Dhab served about 6,000 mica miners within a radius of about six miles, that at Dhorakola about 7,500 mica miners within a radius of about eight miles and that at Ganpatbaghi about 2,000 mica miners within a radius of about four miles. The total expenditure on the reservation of the beds and the dispensaries during the year was Rs. 36,763.

Two Mobile Medical Units set up at Kodarma and Dhorakola started functioning during the last quarter of the year. Separate staff was appointed for the unit at Kodarma. At Dhorakola, the staff of the dispensary worked on the Mobile Medical Unit in the afternoons. The units proved very useful. The total number of cases treated by them during the quarter being 1,146 and 1,046 respectively. The units visited centres on fixed days once a week to treat the ailing miners in that area. The two units covered the entire Kodarma Reserve Forests. The total expenditure on the units during the year was Rs. 7,468.

Government sanction was accorded to the estimated expenditure of Rs. 9,10,430 on the construction of a Central Hospital with staff quarters at Karma and of Rs. 85,320 on the construction of a dispensary with staff quarters, at Dhab. An Assistant Engineer with necessary staff was posted at Karma to make arrangements for expediting execution of the works. Arrangements for the supply of bricks were made. Steps for the collection of building materials such as cement, iron and steel etc. were taken. Land for the Hospital has already been acquired. Land acquisition proceedings for the dispensary buildings and allied staff quarters were in progress.

Paludrine tablets were purchased and distributed to workers in all mines as a prophylactic measure against the incidence of malaria. The results were very encouraging and the incidence was checked by at least 80 per cent. during the year. The expenditure on the scheme during the year was Rs. 340.

The T.B. Specialist of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund paid quarterly visits to the dispensaries at Dhorakola and Dhab for examining the miners suspected to be suffering from lungs troubles and for giving them advice. He examined 38 cases.

A scheme for opening one Maternity and Child Welfare Centre involving a non-recurring and an annual recurring cost of Rs. 1,660 and Rs. 3,150 respectively was sanctioned. The implementation of the scheme was delayed owing to lack of availability of suitable accommodation. It is expected that the centre will start at Dhab in a hired building very soon.

Provision of drinking water.—Of the three wells, the sinking of which was sanctioned last year one at Khalaktambi has already been completed. Arrangements for the sinking of the other two wells have been made. Total expenditure on the sinking of the well during the year was Rs. 630.

Mobile Shop.—A Mobile Shop for selling consumer goods at cheap rates to the mica miners visited the field regularly. The total of the sales during the year was Rs. 16,931/13/6. The shop operated throughout the field and visited 425 mines. The shop catered to a population of about 35,000 workers in the Mica field. The expenditure on the scheme during the year was Rs. 7,358.

Mobile Cinema.—The mobile cinema gave 119 shows during the year. In July 1950 the Cinema Van was exchanged with a heavier van of the Mobile Shop of the Coal Mines Welfare Organisation. The Cinema Van visited the whole of the Mica field and provided recreation to a population of 35,000 workers. The expenditure on the scheme during the year was Rs. 12,756.

Educational facilities.—A scheme to provide technical education to miner's children by giving them stipends at the workshop of Messrs Chrestian Mica Industries Ltd. at a cost of Rs. 3,500 was sanctioned and eight candidates were selected for the award of the apprenticeship.

Multi-purpose Centres.—A scheme for starting four Multi-purpose Welfare Centres to afford (1) recreational facilities for miners and their children, (2) education to them and (3) training to women in sewing, knitting and other handicrafts was sanctioned. The non-recurring cost of the scheme is Rs. 1,56,816 and the annual recurring cost Rs. 42,980. Proceedings for the acquisition of land for setting up the four centres were started. Pending the availability of the Miners' Institute, a section of the scheme *viz.* the Women Welfare Section was started in a hired building.

Office and staff quarters.—Government accorded sanction to the construction of an office building and staff quarters at Karma at a cost of Rs. 1,63,498. This construction will be taken up along with the Hospital and allied buildings very soon.

PART II—ACTIVITIES IN MADRAS.

The Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund Advisory Committee for Madras met 6 times during the year. The Finance Sub-Committee met once and prepared the draft budget proposals. Considerable progress was made in all departments of welfare work during the year. Progress made in respect of each scheme is briefly stated below.

Medical Relief.—The three dispensaries at Kalichedu Talupur and Sydapuram worked under considerable handicaps. For over six months one doctor had to be in-charge of all the three dispensaries for want of qualified doctors. The dispensaries enlarged their scope of service to the labourers by organising periodical visits to the mines, with the help of the Ambulance Van and by running a mobile dispensary. Average daily attendance at the three dispensaries was 75 at Talupur, 92 at Sydapuram and 81 at Kalichedu. Several minor operations such as hydrocile and hernea were also successfully done at these dispensaries.

During the last week of January and 1st week of February 1951 cholera epidemic broke out in a virulent form in the mining area. Mining work came to a virtual standstill as the labourers began to flee away. But the epidemic was brought under control within a short time by inoculating as many as 4,000 labourers within a week. Effective steps were also taken to control its spreading to other areas. A sum of Rs. 250 was specially sanctioned for the medical bills, diet etc. of cholera patients in the mining area.

The Welfare Fund supplied two iron cots to the Government Headquarters Hospital Nellore, to be reserved for mica miners whenever they have to be admitted as inpatients.

A grant of Rs. 15,000 was sanctioned for the Madras State Welfare Fund for the construction of a special ward of 8 beds in the proposed T.B. Sanatorium under construction for the exclusive benefit of the mica mine labourers suffering from T.B.

Government sanction has been accorded for the construction of a Base Hospital at Kalichedu, a Dispensary at Sydapuram and a Maternity Centre at Utukur. The construction will begin shortly.

The four maternity centres at Sydapuram, Utukur, Kalichedu and Talupur were functioning. The midwives assisted the doctors in the dispensaries and also visited expectant mothers in the neighbourhood. The midwives also looked after the welfare of women and children in general. The total expenditure incurred under medical relief was about Rs. 32,000.

Due to Anti-Malaria operations, the incidence of malaria has greatly fallen. The scheme of anti-malaria measures sanctioned at an expenditure of Rs. 15,000 per annum has been put into operation in January 1951. The doctors report that no fresh cases of malaria have been brought to their notice for the last five months. However there have been many cases of relapse and Paludrine tablets were freely distributed to these patients.

Provision of drinking water.—Out of three wells started last year one well was completed and the other two wells are nearing completion.

Provision stores.—A Scheme for running a provision store at an annual recurring expenditure of Rs. 1,000 and a non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 5,000 was sanctioned. It will be started soon.

Recreational facilities.—The five radio sets installed at Talupur, Kalichedu, Turlimerla, Pallimitta and Utukur worked satisfactorily. The Annual Chedugudu Tournament was held at Talupur. 21 teams entered the competition against 16 in the previous year. Two mica mine owners, Shri G. Venkatasubbaih Naidu of the Shah Mine and Sri V. Sanjeevappa Naidu of S. R. A. L. N. Mine, Talupur have presented two permanent Rolling shields at a cost of Rs. 500 each to be given to the winners of "Shotput" and "Chedugudu" respectively.

Six cinema shows on Visual Education and films of general interest were shown at six important centres. Three dramas were staged at three different centres. In order to encourage local talent, the Bhajan Sangham at Kalichedu was given Rs. 40 for staging a social drama called "DESH THYAGI" on the Independence Day. A sum of rupees 1,500 was spent under this item.

Educational facilities.—Five Elementary schools are now functioning. The Kalichedu and Talupur schools have manual training teachers and have also been recognised by the Government of Madras. The average strength of the school during the year at Kalichedu, Talupur, Palamani, Jogipalli and Tellabodu was 126, 135, 30, 42 and 36 respectively. The proprietors of Palamani, Tellabodu and Jogipalli mines have constructed good thatched houses specially for the schools run under this organisation.

Adult education schools are conducted at Talupur and Kalichedu. The Headmasters of Kalichedu and Talupur schools were deputed to take adult literacy training run by the Government of Madras. About Rs. 7,800 were spent under schools and Adult Education Centres.

Donations.—Sri V. Sanjeevappa Naidu of Talupur made a munificent donation of Rs. 50,000 for the construction of a dispensary and a school at Talupur. On January 6, 1951 His Excellency the Governor of Madras laid the foundation stones of the two buildings in the presence of a large gathering of the mica mine labourers and proprietors and the Honourable Sri B. Gopalareddy, the Finance Minister of the Madras State.

General.—In order to create more local interest in the work of the organisation, local visiting committees have been formed wherever the institutions are working. The committees are visiting the institutions as often as possible and suggesting constructive measures for their improvement.

Statement of Accounts, 1950-51

<i>Receipts</i>				<i>Expenditure</i>			
	Rs.	as.	ps.		Rs.	as.	ps.
Opening balance on 1st April 1950	42,07,178	5	4	Expenditure during the year 1950-51:—			
				Bihar	1,11,837	8	0
				Madras	77,714	14	2
Receipts during the year 1950-51	20,43,304	3	6	Closing balance on 31st March 1951	60,30,910	2	8
	62,70,182	8	10		62,70,182	8	10
<i>Estimate of Receipts & Expenditure 1951-52</i>							
Receipts					15,00,000	0	0
Expenditure in Bihar					13,39,310	0	0
Expenditure in Madras					4,02,623	0	0

[No. M.33(2)/51]

P. N. SHARMA, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 1st October 1951

S.R.O. 1554.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Central Government is pleased to appoint each of the officers mentioned in column (1) of the Table annexed hereto as a Conciliation Officer in respect of the area specified in the corresponding entry in column 2 thereof for—

- (i) all industries carried on by or under the authority of the Central Government;
- (ii) All Railways;
- (iii) all mines, oil-fields and major ports; and
- (iv) all banking and insurance companies having branches or other establishments in more than one State.

THE TABLE

Designation of Officer (1)	Territorial jurisdiction. (2)
(1) Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Dhanbad Conciliation Officer (Central), Patna.	The State of Vindhya Pradesh.
(2) Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Calcutta. Conciliation Officer (Central), Gauhati.	The State of Manipur.
(3) Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Calcutta, Conciliation Officer (Central), Gauhati.	The State of Tripura.

[No. LR-1(103)-I]

N. C. KUPPUSWAMI, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 1st October 1951

S.R.O. 1553.—In pursuance of clause (b) of section 8 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (XXXIV of 1948), the Central Government hereby directs that the following further amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour, No. SS.121(51), dated the 7th July 1951, namely:—

In the said notification, for item (3) the following item shall be substituted, namely:—

- “(3) Shri K. R. P. Aliyengar, Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Finance (Industry and Commerce Division).”

[No. SS.121(51)]

S.R.O. 1556.—In pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 5 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (XXXIV of 1948), the Central Government hereby directs that Shri A. K. Roy, a member of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation nominated under clause (c) of section 4 of the said Act, shall cease to be a member of that Corporation with effect from the date of issue of this notification.

[No. SS.121(53)]

S.R.O. 1557.—In pursuance of clause (c) of section 4 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (XXXIV of 1948), the Central Government hereby directs that the following further amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour, No. SS.21(2)(2), dated the 9th September 1948, namely:—

In the said notification, for item (3), the following item shall be substituted, namely:—

- “(5) Shri K. R. P. Aliyengar, Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Finance (Industry and Commerce Division).”

[No. SS.121(53)]

S.R.O. 1558.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 26, read with section 24, of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 (IV of 1936), the Central Government hereby directs that the following amendment shall be made in the Payment of Wages (Procedure) Rules, 1937, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (5) of the said section, namely:—

Amendment.

Rule 1 of the said Rules shall be re-numbered as sub-rule (1) of that rule and after sub-rule (1) as so re-numbered, the following sub-rule shall be inserted, namely:—

“(2) They extend to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir.”

[No. Fac.21(122)]

S.R.O. 1559.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Employment of Children Act, 1938 (XXVI of 1938), the Central Government hereby directs that the following amendment shall be made in the Employment of Children (Federal Railways) Rules, 1940, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (1) of the said section, namely:—

Amendment.

In the said Rules—

1. In rules 1, 3 and 4, the word “Federal” shall be omitted.
2. Rule 1 shall be re-numbered as sub-rule (1) of that rule and after sub-rule (1) as so re-numbered, the following sub-rule shall be inserted, namely:—

“(2) They extend to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir.”

3. In rule 4, for the words “British India”, the word “India” shall be substituted.

[No. Fac.21(126)A]

S.R.O. 1560.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Employment of Children Act, 1938 (XXVI of 1938), the Central Government hereby directs that the following amendment shall be made in the Employment of Children (Major Ports) Rules, 1940, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (1) of the said section, namely:—

Amendment.

Rule 1 of the said Rules shall be re-numbered as sub-rule (1) of that rule and after sub-rule (1) as so re-numbered, the following sub-rule shall be inserted, namely:—

“(2) They extend to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir.”

[No. Fac.21(122)B]

N. M. PATNAIK, Dy. Secy.

